The Centre Reporter.

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BECOME A LAW

THE TARIFF BILL WILL NOT BE VETOED.

The President However, Will Take Action Only on what Relates to Details.—A False Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Cleveland will not, according to those who ought to know, definitely decide what action he will take on the tariff bill until he returns from Gray Gables, whither he was driven by a troublesome attack of malaria; but that only relates to details, as it is regarded as fully settled that the bill shall become a law. In fact, certified copies of the bill are now on the way to every collector of customs, so that when it becomes a law it will only be necessary to telegraph the collectors to have it put right into effect. The President will return this week.

In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that the Murphy resolution, against further consideration of tariff legislation, which was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16—a bare quorum—by the Senate, may be the cause of the tariff bill being vetoed. It is, of course, well-known that President Cleveland is much interested in the separate bills placing coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list, and desires to see them become laws, and it is equally well-known that the Murphy resolution was intended to kill those bills for the present session. It was stated when the House Democratic caucus which resulted in the passage of the Senate tariff bill was in session that the Democratic stearing committee of the Senate had given a pledge that these separate bills, and that providing for free sugar, should be voted upon by the Senate before adjournment, if the House would accept the Senate amendments to the Wilson bill and it is believed that without that pledge the House would not have acted. These things are all known to Mr. Cleveland, but those whose opinions would carry weight will not at this time express them, as to what, if any, effect the Senate resolution may have on the fate of the tariff bill.

An official statement made by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture shows that the reduction in the expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ending June 3rd, 1894, was slightly in excess of 14 per cent., and that nearly $500,000 of the annual appropriation made for the department was unexpended and would be covered back into the Treasury. That's the kind of a Democrat Secretary Morton is. In this connection it is well to call attention to another official fact calculated to impress people with the idea that the Democrats in Congress are living up to the party pledges of economy in public expenditure, if they haven't gone as far in some other direction as they might have gone. The total amount appropriated at this session of Congress, according to the figures of Chairman Sayers, of the House appropriation committee, is $28,835,989 less than the total appropriations made at the last session of Congress. In other words, the government has been saved just that much.

Representative Bland prevented the bimetallic league endorsing the Populists at the conference held here last week. He simply told the other members of the committee, when the chairman of the Populist national committee asked that his party be endorsed, that if the league was to be turned into a Populist machine he and other Democrats would draw out. The committee decided to endorse nothing but silver and to use its entire efforts to secure the election of silver men to the 54th Congress, and issued an address in accordance with that decision.

The old rumor that Secretary Carlisle was about to retire from the cabinet came out as spry as though it had not been killed a dozen or more times, during the last three or four days. It was preceded by the rumor that Secretary Carlisle's letter to Senator Harris, who is acting chairman of the Senate finance committee on account of sickness of Senator Voorhees, concerning the effect the bills passed by the House, placing on the free list sugar, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire, would have upon the revenues of the government if favorably acted upon by the Senate, had been written without President Cleveland's knowledge and that it had caused a coolness between the two men. Never was a story built upon a falser foundation. Although Secretary Carlisle's letter was written in accordance with the routine custom, in answer to the usual inquiry made by the chairman of the finance committee of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning contemplated legislation, it can be positively stated that President Cleveland was fully informed of its contents before it was sent. It contained, by the way, not a word of argument for or against any bill; merely an estimate of the revenue that would be retained or lost. It is doubtless whether any President ever enjoyed closer relation with his Secretary of the Treasury than Mr. Cleveland does with Mr. Carlisle, and all talk of coolness between them is simply rot not deserving any ones serious consideration.

Wheat as Animal Food.

A western farmer has made a test of the value of wheat when fed to hogs, and has had a very gratifying result. He fed wheat at the price of 50 cents per bushel. The result showed that the hog increased in value $1.38½ cents. If this holds out there is no doubt that wheat would gain in price as feed for hogs. Even put the grain at $1.10 per bushel, in place of $1.38½ and the farmer has a paying price for his wheat when turned into pork.

Let some of our Centre county farmers make a similar test, and report the result. We feel interested in anything that will help the farmer to better prices for his wheat, and offer this exporiment as one worth making. What farmer will send in the first report of a test in feeding wheat to hogs?

Take three fattening hogs—weigh each one. Then feed a bushel of wheat to it dry; to another feed a bushel of soaked wheat; and to a third feed a bushel of wheat chopped. Then weigh the hogs and publish the result, giving the difference gained in weight. This is readily done, and only a few days required to make the test.

If the farmer can turn his 50 or 75 cent wheat into pork so as to be worth $1.38 to him, then the wheat problem is solved in his favor, and the wheat gambler and speculator's vocation is gone, and the farmer pockets the profit, as there will always be a demand for pork at fair prices.

A similar test might be made by feeding wheat to beef cattle.

Newspaper Columns the Best.

In ancient times if a man had any announcements to make he used to write them in crude characters on the walls. If he did'nt want many people to notice what the announcement was he wrote it very high, but if he desired to give it some publicity, he wrote where people could see it. Nowadays, if merchants or others want to give publicity to any announcement, instead of writing it on the walls they have it inscribed in printer's ink in the columns of widely circulated newspapers, where they are sure that everybody will heed and give it attention. Judicious advertising in the columns of the REPORTER is sure to bring a profitable return.

W. C. Arnold for Congress.

The Republican conferees of the twenty-eighth congressional district met at DuBois on Thursday, and nominated William C. Arnold, of DuBois, on the thirteenth ballot. Each of the five counties—Clearfield, Centre, Elk, Forest and Clarion—presented a candidate, but the fight narrowed down to Forest and Clearfield. On the final ballot Arnold received the Clearfield and Elk votes and one each from Centre and Clarion, which gave him the nomination. Mr. Arnold is a native of Curwensville, although for several years he has lived in DuBois. He is an attorney by profession.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

News Items.

Gardner, the absconding bank cashier of Altoona, engaged in speculations.

Israel Long, the father of eleven children, at Kutztown, hanged himself.

The world's coffee crop is likely to reach 13,500,000 bags, beating all records.

Hogs are starving in South Dakota from lack of wheat or corn to feed them.

In some quarters it is suspected that bank examiner Miller did not commit suicide, but that he was murdered.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

TOBACCO IN THE VALLEYS.

A Section of the County Where the Crops Were Not Injured by Hail or Floods.

The tobacco crop in Nittany and Bald Eagle Valleys this year is said to be the finest ever grown in those sections of the county. The hail storms that proved so destructive to the crops in the other tobacco growing districts did not extend to the valleys, consequently the leaf harvested will be perfect. On some of the farms cutting has commenced. The acreage in Bald Eagle Valley is as follows: Charles Kreamer 5 acres, Valentine Schied on the Bossert farm 10 acres, M. Johnson 3 acres, Abram Bellner on the Fredericks farm 8 acres.

In Nittany Valley there are ten acres of tobacco on the farm of George Weymouth, and 8 acres on the Thompson farm, making a total of 44 acres in the two valleys.—Clinton *Republican.*

To Recover Their Timber.

The West Branch lumbermen's exchange of Williamsport will enter suit in the courts of Dauphin and Cumberland counties to recover the timber that was swept away by the recent flood and which has been taken by people living along the river.

The Williamsport *Sun* says that the lumbermen during the recent freshet had swept from them not less than 180,000,000 feet of saw logs and about 20,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber, which line the Susquehanna river from Williamsport to the Chesapeake bay. The valuation of this lumber is fully $3,500,000 to the lumber sufferers and they think it hard that their loss should be increased by parties living along the stream who have no claim to the lumber whatever.

Feline Incubators.

Albert Blearley set a hen a short time since with 15 eggs under her, but she refused to stay on the nest, says the Lewistown *Free Press.* A second and then a third biddie was tried, neither of which would remain. The eggs were finally placed in a basket, taken into the house, flannel put about them and all put under the cook stove, the family curiously awaiting the result. Strange to say, two half grown cats appropriated the basket as a sleeping place, and by the warmth of their bodies hatched out the chicks—the felines doubtless being more astonished at the appearance of the "little peepies" than were the members of Mr. Bearley's family.

Democratic Congressional Conference.

The Democratic convention to nominate a congressional candidate to succeed George F. Kribbs, from this district, met on Wednesday at Ridgway. The convention was composed of three conferrees from each of the counties of Clarion, Forest and Elk, and delegates chosen in the ordinary way from Clearfield and Centre counties. Congressman Kribbs failed to win the conferrees in his own county, Clarion, whose candidate is Joseph M. Fox. Elk has no candidate. Forest presents L. E. Weber. Centre has two candidates, Aaron Williams and William C. Heinle, while in Clearfield Jacob Truby and George M. Brisbin are aspirants for the seat.

REDUCED RATES.

To the Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove Via P. R. R.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, good to return until September 3d, inclusive, from stations in the following territory, at rate of one fare for the round trip:—

From all principal stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad Division west of Bryn Mawr and east of East Liberty, both inclusive.

From all principal stations on the Northern Central Railway north of Lutherville, Md., and south of Canandaigua.

From all principal stations of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

Will Re-open.

The Second National bank of Altoona which was closed some days ago through Cashier Gardner skipping out with the funds, is to be re-opened for business in a few days.

Cider Making.

The cider mill at Luse's planing mill will be run on next Tuesday, Aug. 28, and for each Tuesday thereafter throughout the season.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

BANK TRAGEDY

SUICIDE OF THE BANK EXAMINER AT ALTOONA.

The Official Puts a Ball through His Head While Looking Over the Accounts of the Stranded Bank.

William Miller, the United States Bank Examiner, committed suicide last Friday noon by shooting himself in the Second National bank at Altoona, which was closed owing to the sudden departure of the cashier, Gardner, several days previous, with many thousands of the bank's funds.

The president of the bank, Levan, was in the building when Miller fired the shot, but was in an adjoining room. When Miller fired the shot he was standing beside the cashier's desk. The ball entered the right side of the head, just back of the ear, and passed clear through, coming out at the left side at a point almost directly opposite. Death must have been instantaneous, judging from the wound. The unfortunate man fell on his back and the upper portion of his body was soon surrounded by a pool of blood which spread out over the floor of the bank. The revolver a colts 45 calibre, was found in the open drawer of the cashier's desk, where it had dropped from the hand of the suicide after he committed the deed.

The papers in the drawer were spotted with blood and an envelope that lay on top of the desk was saturated. After having passed through Miller's head the ball struck the top of one of the inner doors at the entrance, and glancing off, hit the right side of the wall between the outer and inner doors making a large indentation in the hard concrete. The ball then passed out between the two front doors, one of which was slightly open, and a boy afterward found it on the steps badly battered.

The news spread like wildfire, and intense excitement prevailed, the street being packed with an excited and seething throng.

Ever since the opening of the examination Mr. Miller has worked hard, too hard in fact. The bank clerks told him they could not stand the work much longer. At times he worked until 3 o'clock in the morning, beginning operations again at 5 o'clock. Latterly he had not kept his work up quite so late, and the night previous quit at 10.30. At no time did he seem to be specially worried about anything, but all along his nervousness showed the effects of the strain upon him.

Examiner Miller's home was in Mercersburg, Pa., and he was about 45 years of age. He was appointed Bank Examiner about two years ago, succeeding Hugh Young.

Daniel McSweeney, formerly of the United States Secret Service, Chief of Police Tillard and other detectives who have been engaged on the case, are not satisfied with the suicide theory. They are not content in the belief that the revolver could have fallen back into the drawer after having been used. Blood dripped from the revolver upon papers in the drawer, yet there were no blood stains upon the dead man's hands. A young woman, at the time reported to be Miller's daughter, is reported to have gone into the bank a few moments before the shooting occurred. The detectives seem to consider the woman story with some concern and are at work on the clue. It is evident from the interest manifested that the case will not be allowed to go by default. A vigorous and thorough investigation is certain to result.

Monday night upon the arrival of Altoona accommodation from Newton Hamilton campmeeting Mayberry Miller, a former clerk in the Second National bank of that city, was placed under arrest charged with falsifying the books of the bank with intent to deceive the examiner and assist Gardner in defrauding the depositors. He failed to get bail and was placed in the city lockup.

The latest move in the affairs of the Second national bank was the arrest Tnesday morning of Harry Claybaugh, another clerk in the bank, on the same charge as that preferred against Mayberry Miller, falsifying the books of the bank with intent to deceive the examiner. Both men have secured bail in the sum of $5,000 for their appearance at a hearing on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

The investigation of the looted bank is still in progress by Examiners Coffin and Henlein and it is given out that other arrests are likely to follow as the books show evidence to warrant such action.

Mr. Claybaugh upon being approached after his arrest refused to make any statement except that he would make startling revelations when his case came up for trial and the impression was given that these revelations would implicate Bank Examiner Miller.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WEATHER PROHHESIES.

Foster Says We Will Have a Warm Fall and a Late Winter.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from August 16 to 20 and 22 to 26. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 26th cross the western mountains by the close of the 27th, the great central valleys from the 28th to the 30th and the eastern states about the 31st.

The disturbance will be of more than usual force and severe local storms may be expected. As this is also an earthquake date, it cannot be determined whether the force will find relief through a great earthquake in some earthquake country or a great storm, or be divided and cause moderate storms and moderate earthquakes.

This disturbance will be at its greatest within the six days, August 28 to September 2, inclusive, probably on September 1. If it reaches its climax on that date its effects will be felt on the Pacific coast and off the Atlantic coast, as the storm waves will be due on those meridians at that time.

Very high tides will occur about these dates. Professor Faib, of Vienna has, if the papers report him correctly, selected August 16 for the great tidal waves. I would have selected August 29 to September 2, probably September 1, as the date of dangerous tidal waves, and I am of the opinion that the papers wrongly reported his dates.

From 17th to 19th of August will probably develop severe disturbances in various parts of the world and produce high tides, but nothing to equal those from August 28 to September 2.

September will be a very warm month, with no killing frosts, except in the extreme north, where light frosts may occur from the 29th of August in the far northwest to September 3 in the far northeast. During the last days of August and the 1st and 2d of October, frosts will do some damage in the extreme northern portions of the United States. September will also be a dry month as an average over the United States and Canada. Locally the rainfall will increase in many of the drouth districts, and decrease where rains have been plentiful.

Winter will probably come in late, and a long, warm period of fall weather, with an unusually beautiful Indian summer may be expected.

Severely Dealt with.

Over in Perry county a negro offender, Charles Magee, was severely dealt with by persons of his own color, a few days ago, he was given something like a dose of Delaware whipping post. At the annual frolic known as the colored campmeeting, now in progress at Montebello Park, on the line of the Perry county railroad, Magee was caught in an attempt to assault a a young colored girl, and being stripped of nearly all his clothing was marched through the camp to the music of the merry-go-round organ and at every step one of the colored men lashed him furiously across his nude body with a switch, while the indignant women in the camp looked on approvingly. Magee's punishment was swift and severe and he suffers greatly therefrom.

Lumberman Killed.

Samuel Myers, a lumberman residing near Emery's church, above Linden, Lycoming county, was killed Monday last, while working on D. Kavanaugh's job on Otter run. Mr. Myers with others was engaged in lowering timber, fastened to a rope, from the top of the mountain to the slide below. By some means the men lost control of the rope and while it was lashing about it caught Mr. Myers around the waist and threw him a considerable distance among the rocks. When he was picked up he was dead, his skull having been crushed, his neck broken, one leg mangled and his breast badly injured. He leaves a wife and nine children, the youngest seventeen months old.

Short Locals.

Crickets have opened their free concerts for the fall season.

Everybody is eating plums.

Cows allowed to drink stagnant water are sure to give unwholsome milk.

The shipment of apples from this county will not be one-half what it was last fall.

Long evenings will soon be on—subscribe for the REPORTER.

Carriage maker Boob, opposite this office, has put a steam engine in his shops.

Bob Foreman is beautifying his residence by giving it a coat of paint.

—We have made another big reduction in Summer Dress Goods—at these cut figures it will pay you to invest. Come quick.—Wolf & Crawford.

—A light summer suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, will do much keeping cool this hot weather.

SHOT HER TORMENTORS.

Practical Jokers May Have a Death on Their Hands.

A practical joke resulted very seriously near Shamokin recently at a party where all kinds of games and pranks were being played. One of the participants, as a master stroke of fun went out to the stable and got an old horse and led him into the parlor. Then he, together with some of the rest, seized the wife of the host and put her on the animal's back and marched around the room according to cake walk regulations.

The woman struggled as best she could to free herself from the tormentors, but they held her on the horse until they saw she was becoming furiously angry when they let her get off. Rushing into another room the woman seized a loaded revolver and returning to the parlor shot one of her tormentors in the neck and another in the leg. The others fled before she got a chance to shoot at them.

The man shot in the neck is not expected to recover.

The Two Vacations.

There are two ways of taking a vacation. The one is to collect all the money that is due you, borrow all you can from your friends, burden yourself with the care and expense of needless trunks, take quarters in a crowded and expensive hotel, overload your stomach with indigestible food, dance and dissipate until late, night after night, and then after a few weeks, with depleted purse and power, return home to regain what little you can of health, character and comfort. The other way is to plan for a rest that shall include comfort and economy, promises good health, afford refining and elevating surroundings. With such a vacation returns one to his home rested and benefitted in body, mind and heart.—Ex.

Nevers.

Never use a metal spoon for stirring stewed fruit or tomatoes. A wooden one is the best, and those with short handles are preferable for stirring thick messes.

Never let the handles of knives be put in hot water. If possible buy silver knives when you begin your housekeeping. You will not find it extravagance in the end.

Never allow your carving knife to be used to cut bread; provide a separate knife.

Never throw water on boiling oil; use flour.

If your clothes take fire never run about, but lie down and roll over and over until the flame is smothered.

Never buy sweet potatoes in large quantities.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Effects of Brooks Law.

At the last session of the legislature a committee was appointed to investigate the moral effects of the Brooks high license law. Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee, will shortly call the committee together and a searching inquiry will be made on this important matter. His colleagues on the committee are Senators Lyon, Allegheny; Herring, Columbia; Thomas, Philadelphia, and Mitchell, Bradford. The examination of the increase or decrease of pauperism, crime and insanity arising from the use of liquor since the passage of the Brooks law is the duty of this committee.

Church Festival.

The ladies and gents of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations at Tusseyville will hold a festival on next Saturday evening at which seasonable refreshments will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to the friends of the congregations and the public in general.

Death of a Farmer.

Mr. Lewis Zimmerman, a well-known citizen of Hecla, Centre county, died Monday morning, aged seventy-one years.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. M. Pomeroy, of Mill Hall will preach in the Presbyterian church, in Centre Hall on Sunday morning, at 10.30 o'clock, and at Spring Mills at 2.30 p.m.

THE WHITE MAHATMA.

WHAT PROF. BALDWIN DISCOVERED CONCERNING EASTERN MAGIC.

By the Use of Natural Laws and Some Humbug He Mystified and Frightened Adepts in the Mystic Art.

And what is a Mahatma? Prof. Baldwin explains it etymologically as meaning "a great soul." In its technical sense in India and Thibet it designates a person who can do wonderful things that border upon the supernatural, and who is looked upon as an expert or adept in the occult sciences. It is not an official title, but is bestowed by general acclaim. In this a Mahatma differs from a Yogi, who is a priest by profession. A fakir is a lower order of religious mendicants, who impose on the public by mere sleight of hand.

How did the Professor become a Mahatma? Starting in life as a public exposer of the frauds of spiritualism and the tricks of conjurers, he gradually became interested in mesmerism, hypnotism, telepathy and all kindred subjects. While he emphatically repudiates any belief in the supernatural, he yet holds that there are unseen forces in nature which can be utilized in a manner that seems supernatural to the vulgar, and are not within the mental powers of the race to explain on any known scientific basis. That that basis exists he holds to be incontrovertible; that with the growth of the human intelligence it will be found to be within the limits of rational explanation, he holds as a matter of positive faith. He himself has found in his wife a clairvoyant of extraordinary powers, who, when she passes into the hypnotic state, can and does perform marvels of mind reading and of apparent vaticination. Naturally his mind yearned toward the dim and mysterious East, where the occult sciences are believed to have reached their highest development. He wished to pursue his studies into the region of the unknown. He held his mind open to accept it as the unknowable if it so appeared to him after examination.

At last the opportunity came. With his wife he went into the very home of mystery and magic. He met the Yogis and the Mahatmas face to face, and beat them on their own ground. He drew large audiences, and the rajahs and maharajahs who were familiar with the feats of the best native mystery men confessed themselves amazed and baffled by his performances. It was then that a native paper hailed him as the White Mahatma, and the Maharajah Jotundra Motundra Tegoa of Calcutta said to him: "You must become one of us," and so introduced him to the higher circles of the Brahmins, to circles where Mme. Blavatsky had never been able to penetrate, for Mme. Blavatsky was a woman, and woman in India is looked on as an inferior, and is denied admittance to the esoteric mysteries of the adepts.

And after he had witnessed many of the performances of the Yogis he said to the Maharajah:

"I see nothing wonderful in all these things. I can do them all myself."

Then the Maharajah replied: "There are men who are greater than these. I will collect a number of the most famous Yogis in the city and invite you to a special seance. You will then be convinced."

The private seance was given. The Yogis did their best to eclipse all the former brethren whom the White Mahatma had seen. Some of their exploits were undoubtedly marvelous. Still the Professor refused to see anything in them save the operation of natural laws. He leaned over to the Maharajah and said:

"I can scatter all these men with a mere wave of my hand."

"Do it," replied the Maharajah, with an incredulous smile.

The Professor bade his interpreter address the Yogis as follows:

"How dare you come before me, who am the king of all supernatural workers, with such transparent tricks as these? With a wave of my hand, I can summon fire from heaven to burn you."

And then he brought his hands together and instantly flames burst forth from the linen garments that they wore around their loins and their back. Shrieking, they snatched off their garments, thrust them away and fled from the scene.

This exploit earned him a great reputation. Ever after when any Yogis or fakirs met him on the street they would flee from the presence of the man who had hell fire at his command.

The Professor explains that this is one of his own inventions in the way of conjuring tricks. Indeed, he acknowledges that in all his connection with the Hindoos he mixed up trickery and chicanery with honest work and that he always found they were more interested in the chicanery.

PROF. BALDWIN.

"No," continued the Professor, "there is a coal of fire in all this occult business, but it is clouded over with an immense amount of smoke and rubbish. I have learned something in India, mostly in the way of thought reading and trance revelation. I am convinced that the Mahatmas possess secrets as to certain forces of nature which the unitiated know nothing of. They can establish telepathic communication better than any people on earth. I have studied their methods. I am satisfied that under certain conditions of health and environment I can communicate with my wife half a mile off. Nay, when I am to be a hundred miles away from her, I simply agree that at a given hour every day we shall both shut up ourselves alone in a dark room, and I know that if any accident or harm befall her I shall feel the impact of a distinct mental impression. But in other respects, even the best work of the Yogis has been greatly exaggerated. It is the old story of the three crows. Stories pass from mouth to mouth, and are exaggerated at each successive repetition. Nay, even eye witnesses of unimpeachable character cannot be trusted. I met a fellow-countryman in India who was a firm believer. Among other wonderful things which he related was the following: A certain Mahatma, in his presence and that of numerous others, had thrown a ball of thin rope up into the air, after attaching one end of the rope to the ground. The ball soared upward until finally it disappeared into space. The rope was held taut. Then a child ran up the rope and also disappeared into space, where the Mahatma shortly followed him. Then ball, child and Mahatma all returned to solid ground. I said I could not believe this unless I had the evidence of my own eyes

MAHATMAS IN PRIESTLY COSTUME.

"Accordingly, we travelled a long distance to where the Mahatma lived. I had provided myself with a snapshot camera. A score of people pressed around the Mahatma while he performed the trick. For myself I had a theory that he merely mesmerised the entire crowd and made them believe what he chose. I therefore kept some thirty feet away, outside the influence of hypnotic influence. While the others were straining their necks to look upward, and were shouting with wonder and admiration, I saw nothing. Neither did my assistants. The camera reproduced the scene exactly as we saw it.

"When all was over my friend came back to me triumphant.

"'Now,' he said, 'do you believe?'

"'No,' I replied, 'I saw nothing.'

"In vain I appealed to my assistants. In vain I pointed to the negatives that I had taken. My friend turned upon me furiously and said 'I think you are not telling the truth. I think you are a knave.'

"He turned on his heel and never spoke to me again."

Professor Baldwin emphatically disbelieves in the current stories of fakirs who bury themselves alive for months at a time, and are then resuscitated by their followers. He holds there is a trick here. The faker is buried, undoubtedly. Unprejudiced watchers are placed over his grave until the allotted time has expired. But in the interim the fakir has made his way through a subterranean passage to the outer air and does not return till the time when he is to be resurrected.

As mementoes of his visit to India Professor Baldwin has a marvellous collection of jewelry—rubies from Burmah, green rubies, rose diamonds, sparkling amethysts, opals and moonstones—as well as photographs of places and scenes, and of the Rajahs, Maharajahs and Sultans who entertained him and presented him with royal gifts.—[New York Recorder.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

INTERESTING NOTES AND MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A SCHOOL district in Grant county, Kansas, contains only one family. The father, mother and eldest son have elected themselves trustees and appointed the eldest daughter, at $35 a month, to teach the younger children.

A KENTUCKY calf, one day old, performed the wonderful feat of jumping from a cliff to the river below, a distance of 500 feet, without rumpling a hair. The calf was taken down the river and hauled home in a wagon safe and sound.

THE Indians of Guiana have a curious numeration. They count by the hand and its four fingers. Thus, when they reach five, instead of saying so, they call it a "hand." Six is, therefore, a "hand and first finger," and so on to twenty, which is called a "man."

A FOUR-LEGGED chicken came into the family of Dave Myler, of Johnson City, Mo. As two of the legs were for forward locomotion and the other two always insisted on walking backward, that unfortunate chicken found it difficult to advance in the world and gave up the effort in despair.

A CROW with one foot four inches longer than the other was captured and tamed by Abe Cartwright, a trapper in Sullivan County, Penn. Cartwright made a crutch stilt for the bird, which was at first strapped to its foot. This became unnecessary as soon as the crow learned what an assistance the crutch was as a means of defense as well as locomotion.

ONE of the residents of Cherry street, Geneva, N. Y., is the owner of a dog that imitates the sound of the Cereal company's steam whistle. The whistle gives the musical scale, and when sounded in the morning and at noon the dog catches the notes and repeats them with wonderful accuracy. He has mastered the rising scale, but is now practicing on the falling scale which his owner expects him to acquire.

SURGERY'S discovery of a way to obliterate facial blemishes has given the detective forces a great deal of difficulty in locating well-known criminals. By these operations the whole character of the facial expression is changed by a few deft jabs of a lancet. The wounds heal in a very short time, and in most cases can never be noticed. The criminal fraternity are not slow to take hold of this knowledge, and in consequence the descriptions in the possession of the detectives cannot always be depended upon.

A VERY curious temperance society exists in the Siberian village of Ashlyka. Every year, in September, the members meet in the church, and make a solemn promise to abstain from wine and spirits for a whole year. They also sign an agreement that any person breaking the pledge shall pay a fine of twenty-five rubles to the church, and submit to be spat upon by his more continent fellows. The most peculiar feature of the whole business, however, is that the members on the day of the year when the pledge expires allow themselves wine and brandy during the few hours which intervene before the pledge for the ensuing year is made.

ONE of Uncle Sam's most faithful servants, in Maine, but one that draws no salary, lives at the Portland Head Lighthouse. This is a large, gray parrot, brought from Africa some time ago and presented to the keeper of the light. The bird soon noticed that when the fog began to blow in from the ocean, somebody would cry out, "Fog coming in; blow the horn!" One day the fog suddenly began to come in thick, and no one noticed it, as they were all busy. Poll noticed this and croaked out, "Fog coming in; blow the horn!" and now, whenever fog is perceptible, Poll never fails to give warning.

EDWARD BELL and John Merkert went gunning for a hornets' nest located in the swamp near Abbett avenue, Morristown, N. J. Merkert was the marksman, and, after partly destroying the nest with a load of shot, dropped into a clump of bushes to escape the angry onslaught of the disturbed hornets. A nest of bees was concealed in the clump of bushes, and, between the attack made upon him by the combined forces of hornets and bees, Merkert found himself in very warm quarters. Bell succeeded in driving away the stinging insects, but not before his companion had been stung so that his face puffed up to twice its normal size and both eyes were closed.

THE French papers have been noting the curious way in which the career of President Carnot was connected with the figure "7." He was born in 1837, was admitted to the Ecole Polytechnique in 1857, was elected by virtue of Article 7 of the Constitution to the office of President of the Republic in 1887, was assassinated at the age of fifty-seven years, in the seventh year of his presidency, in a carriage containing seven persons (four inside and three outside, a coachman and two footmen), on the seventh day of the week, by an Italian (a word of seven letters). Finally, he was borne in triumph to the Pantheon on the first day of the seventh month of the year, seven days after his death.

AN exciting incident occurred the other day while General Count Mussin-Puschkin, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Province of Russia, was reviewing the troops at Nicolaieff. There was a park of forty guns on the field, and their simultaneous discharge startled the General's charger, which bolted at a terrific speed toward the railway just as a train was approaching. An aide-de-camp vainly endeavored to overtake the animal, when Lieutenant Daniloff, a mounted military officer, placed himself directly across the path of the runaway. The impact was terrific. Both men and horses were bowled over in a scrambling heap, and for a minute or two were hidden in a cloud of dust. Fortunately, both the Commander-in-Chief and the lieutenant escaped with some severe contusions, the former having one of his ankles sprained.

THE Savannah (Ga.) News tells this remarkable story: Near Idlewild Park, Thursday, while John J. Burrus, a farmer, was engaged in preparing ground for sweet potatoes, he discovered a chicken snake about five feet long, which he killed. Noticing that it was of unusual size in proportion to its length, he cut it in two to make a post-mortem examination, and found that the stomach contained two large-sized opal glass eggs. Mr. Burrus says that when a boy he was visiting a cooper who lived near Tallahasse by the name of Wells Hamlin, and while there, a setting hen had been driven from her nest by a large chicken snake. The snake was soon after killed, opened in his presence, and eighteen eggs taken from its body. He furthermore said that the eggs were put back under the faithful old hen, and that every egg hatched out a lively young chicken.

IT is dangerous to gratify curiosity or violate precedent at the Chinese Imperial Court. The Empress Dowager is a great stickler for etiquette. Recently she required the services of Dr. Li Te-chang, Vice-President of the Imperial Academy of Physicians at Peking, for one of the members of her suite at Eho Park Palace. The learned doctor had never been inside these famous palace grounds, and his curiosity was fired to see the many curious objects of which he had heard wonderful tales. So he bribed a eunuch to show him around the grounds. While the two were leisurely walking about and enjoying themselves, the Empress spied them. She at once despatched servants to punish their effrontery. The eunuch was seized, thrown on his face, and accommodated with fifty blows of the bamboo on the calves of his fat legs. The doctor was docked three months' pay and received a severe reprimand, while his assistant was ordered never to venture again into the Empress's presence. The affair created a sensation, because of the high position of the physician and of the humiliating punishment dealt out to him.

THE most striking cases of lapsed memory are to be found in persons who have had a severe illness, or are temporarily diseased mentally. The more common form of the malady, too, is the forgetting of every incident of the past save one, on which the morbid mind never ceases to harp. A very pathetic case of the kind is recorded in Beck's "Medical Jurisprudence." It is that of a young clergyman who was accidentally shot in the forehead just two days before his marriage was to have taken place. For a long time his life was despaired of. He recovered, but his mental faculties had become impaired. He remembered nothing but the idea of the approaching marriage. Everything was absorbed in that one recollection; his whole conversation related to the preparation for the event. He would never speak on any other subject; it was always within two days of his wedding. Years went on, youth passed away, and still in a couple of days more his marriage would take place. In this condition the unfortunate man reached his eightieth year, and no doubt sank into the grave with the one life-long idea as the last thought of his mind.

A REAL infant phenomenon keeps all the medical men and pedagogues of the good old town of Brunswick, Germany, in a state of wonder and delight. The little son of a local butcher, a baby just two years old, can read with perfect ease anything written or printed in German or Latin characters. A few weeks ago three Brunswick doctors had the baby introduced to them at the house of one of the learned gentlemen. The first thing the little one did when brought into the consulting room was to stand on his toes at the table, reading out from the books that were lying about. All that could be ascertained as to the why and wherefore of this uncanny accomplishment is that, when the baby was eighteen months old, and his grandmother took him out, he always immediately caught sight of the inscriptions over shops, and asked about them as only a small child can ask, till he had fathomed the meaning of the letters. It was the same at home; books and newspapers had greater fascinations than lollipops and toys, and whatever the parents playfully told him he remembered, with the result that at the age of two years, he reads with perfect ease. Apart from his accomplishment in reading, the boy's development is quite normal.

AN inhabitant of Voro, in Finland, named Sellquist, who for a long time past has been living on bad terms with his wife, had lately a narrow escape from being poisoned by her. She called at a chemist's, and asked for some rat poison. As these creatures are very rarely seen in that neighborhood, the chemist had his suspicions aroused, and gave the woman a perfectly harmless drug. On second thoughts he decided to mention the matter to the husband, and requested him to say nothing about it to his wife. In the evening, as she was preparing the porridge, the man kept a watchful eye on her movements, and noticed that she scattered something out of a paper into the saucepan. When the porridge was ready he sat down to the table and began to eat. After a while he got up in great excitement, paced up and down the room and at last fell fainting on the floor. This was what the woman expected. She now pulled down a rope through a hole in the ceiling with a noose, which she placed round her husband's neck, whereupon she ran up stairs into the garret in order to pull up the rope and hang her husband in that fashion. Meantime the husband got up and tied a few chairs to the rope. The wife did not return to the room, as she dreaded the sight, but went out into the village to raise an alarm, saying that her husband had hanged himself in her absence. When she came back with a host of neighbors and crocodile tears in her eyes, there was her husband sitting at the table, laughing till his sides ached. The chairs were still dangling on the rope.

SAT ON THE HOT RAILS.

A Band of Apaches Given a Surprise on a Train.

"For real hot-weather stories you want to go to a hot-weather country," says W. F. White, passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe Railroad. "Now you can find hot weather that is hot weather in New Mexico and Arizona. It's one thing to go through that country now on a train which carries the conveniences for keeping cool, but it was quite another thing when the railroad was being built and there was nothing between you and the sun but fiery alkali dust.

The Atchison road reached Deming, N. M., in 1881 and it was a hot summer. It had been hot right along for days in that steady, energetic fashion that would make a man wish for an hour in a Bessemer steel mill to cool off. The first construction train pulled into Deming on a day that was so scorching as to stand out even among those other blistering days. The train was made up of a long line of flat cars, and along the centre of the cars ran a pile of steel rails a foot high. The rails had been in the full glare of an unblinking sun until they were about as hot as when they first came through the rolls at the mill.

"When the train came into Deming it was, of course, an object of great interest, and no one was more interested than a lot of Apache Indians. They were peaceful enough and filled with curiosity, and were quick to assert the birthright of the American Indian to ride free on a railroad train. The conductor in charge was something of a joker and saw an opportunity for some fun. He urged the Indians all to climb up on the flat cars and have a ride. The engineer was in the scheme, and as soon as the Indians were upon the cars, he backed his engine with a jerk. They could ride a bucking pony under any condition of unsteadiness, but this motion was new to them and the entire party sat down on the rails.

"Well, my idea of Indian stoicism was shattered. There were shrieks that added new notes to the regulation war whoop, and the Apaches left that train and started off across the hot sands in a way that would have turned us all gray if they had been coming toward us instead of running away. They undoubtedly to this minute remember that as the hottest day they ever knew."—[Chicago Tribune.

What Soda Will Do.

In washing dish towels, brushes, the sink and other utensils, dissolved soda will be found most useful, cleaning and sweetening all that it touches. It should be kept in a large olive bottle and should be labelled "washing soda."

To prepare it put one pint of the dry soda in a saucepan kept for this purpose, and add to it three quarts of boiling water. Let this mixture stand upon the stove, stirring it frequently, until the soda is dissolved. When cold put into bottles. This preparation when hot is an excellent agent for cleaning and sweetening the plumbing in the house. Pour a pint of the hot liquid into each bowl, basin and sink about once a fort night. As the liquid unites with grease it keeps the kitchen sink pipes free of greasy deposits. It is well to buy this soda by the quarter barrel. It is extremely cheap when bought by the quantity.—[New York World.

Cost of Growing Wheat.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a summary made from estimates of 25,000 farmers of the West and Northwest, and of 4,000 experts of the department on the cost of growing wheat. The average cost per acre for the region covered is $11.69, while the average for Wisconsin is more than a dollar higher, or $12.93. Ground rent is the heaviest single item, and is estimated at nearly $3 per acre. The principal items of cost have remained about normal during the past four or five years, being slightly higher where any change is noted, owing to the increase of cost of labor during the prosperous times from 1890 to 1893. During that period, however, the price of wheat fell nearly one-half. As a result, either wheat production must be restricted or a large part of it must be done at a loss.—[New York World.

Postal Card Failures.

The "return" postal card—that is, the double one with the prepared attachment for the answer—is a failure, as the postoffice authorities predicted that it would be, and although only 12,000,000 of them were printed, several years ago, the demand has been so small that the greater part still remain on hand, and 12,000,000 is a small edition. The total number of postal cards used last year was 530,505,606, and 13,339,000 of these were the foreign or international cards bearing a 2-cent stamp. There was a great pressure for the double card from certain agitators who thought business interests demanded it, but it is a flat failure. The officials at the Postoffice Department think the reason is that the return card gets very much soiled during its first experience in the mails, and people prefer to pay one cent for a new and clean one.

The "dude card" is also a failure. The "dude card" is the familiar name which the authorities have given to the little postal card which is made of fine paper and printed with blue ink. It was made especially for the use of the ladies and costs more to manufacture than the large one, but the ladies, as well as everyone else, seem to prefer the latter, probably for the reason that they get more for their money.—[Washington Letter.

"Stretch!"

Your thoroughbred base ball crank is one of the most genial and accommodating of men. He loves his neighbor as himself, and better than a brother. One of the loveliest indications of the broad spirit of humanity which throbs and pulsates through his bosom may be seen any day at the grand stand at the ball ground Yet I have never seen it noted before. It is clear to anybody who knows the fine points of the game that if people kept popping up and down in orders to take the creaks out of their joints and unlimber themselves generally, they would be howled down as public nuisances. Therefore, the old spectators have cultivated a subtle sympathy which teaches them when the majority of them want to stretch. Some man will discover this by inspiration and call out:

"Stretch!"

Then the whole audience will rise slowly, stretch its collective limbs, inflate its aggregated lungs, and then slowly subside on the hard benches with a long drawn sigh of relief. It's a beautiful little bit of human nature.—[New York Press.

SUPERSTITIOUS TRAVELERS

A Veteran Passenger Conductor Talks of the Whims of Tourists.

No one but the experienced passenger conductor knows just how whimsical and cranky the traveling public really is, says the Pittsburg Post. A traveler may have some peculiar fad or notion when he is on the road, but he never dreams that there are thousands of others just like him, or perhaps worse. In years of experience the conductor rubs elbows with all sorts of people, and in spite of himself becomes a mind and face reader, who takes a back seat from no one except the professional.

"Yes, travelers are superstitious and cranky," said a veteran knight of the punch yesterday in response to a query. "I think the average passenger conductor deals with more oddities daily than the curio collector of a freak show. As to superstition, I think there is more of it crops out on trains than anywhere else. Last week, just as the train was ready to pull out for Chicago, a well-dressed man came out of the coach on the platform and in an agitated manner asked me what day it was.

"I told him it was Friday, and without another word he re-entered the coach, and in a moment returned with his luggage, and by way of explanation stated that he never began a journey Friday and would wait until the next morning. That is only a sample. The much-mooted unlucky thirteen is perhaps the cause of more worry and inconvenience to tourists than any other sign which they deem of ill omen. I have known passengers to begin at the head of the train to see if they could find No. 13 anywhere.

"If the engine happened to be thirteen they would resignedly wait for the next train, and if they succeeded in finding number thirteen on any of the coaches they would hold up their hands in holy horror. I have seen passengers refuse to ride in a coach that held thirteen passengers, and if you will ask any ticket man he will tell you that of all sections in a sleeper thirteen is the most difficult to dispose of.

"Then aside from the superstition which prevails among the traveling public there are countless passengers who are cranky, and if they lose a chance to kick are in bad humor for a week afterward. They kick for a seat in the center of the coach: kick because the train goes too slow or too fast; kick because they are in a draught or because it is too hot. And the worst of it all is that when they kick I am the individual who is called up to hear them, as if I were responsible for the whole business.

"About the only time when some fellows don't kick is when they are on their honeymoon. Everything goes on as smoothly as if it had been ordered so, but let the same men ride on the same train five years later and the chances are they'll kick themselves into exhaustion."

History of Gotham.

At one of the annual dinners of the New England society of New York, at which Mr. Blaine and the late Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, were both guests, a little good-natured chaff was indulged in as to the relative influence of the Hollanders and Yankees in the settlement and development of New York. "I can give you the history of New York in a sentence," said Van Zandt, in whose veins coursed both Dutch and Yankee blood. "The Dutch settled New York, and the Yankees settled the Dutch."

A new musical instrument is the outcome of many years of hard thinking by a Swedish electrician and musician. There is a frame and on it are hung a score of tuned bells, a series of steel bars struck by metallic hammers, a row of steel strings of necessary tension, a xylophone and a fraudulent bagpipe, made out of a bar of steel, and an electric current.

The Best Men Wanted.

"Yes, we want the strongest and best men among the readers of your paper to represent us in their respective localities, either devoting all or any part of their time to our business. Men and women who stand well are offered exceptional opportunities for profitable work." That is what B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., say in reference to their advertisement.

The highest peak of the Rocky Mountains is Mount Brown, British America, 15,900 feet.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

With some of us hope never comes to the full bloom.

Weak and Weary

Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired. The blood needs to be purified and invigorated

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and the nerves and muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

Shorthand and Typewriting will be taught you in the best shorthand College in the world for $5 per month, then why pay $100? If you think of LEARNING send for circular. Address Save this ad. & SAVE MONEY. STRAYER'S COLLEGE, Balto., Md.

$1000 in money; besides other valuable premiums to good guessers. Baseball Rooters, catch on. See offer in HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price, 25 cents. Sample Magazine can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office. All Newsdealers, or 53 East 10th Street, New York City.

FREE!

THIS KNIFE! Fine Steel. Keen as a razor. Good, strong handle.

Mailed free in exchange for 25 Large Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 450 Huron St., Toledo, O.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Suicide."

TEXT: "He drew out his sword and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm." Acts xvi., 27, 28.

Here is a would be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and according to the Roman law a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner, and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years, and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment.

The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not had confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural.

Sure enough, by miraculous power they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's ax on the morrow and suffer public disgrace resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart one of the unloosened prisoners arrests the blade by the command, "Do thyself no harm."

In olden time, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's embassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and after three times his wounds had been dressed tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide, Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of opium, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans arouse all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill he was resuscitated from the stupor of the opiate.

Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned upon the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by fire-arms. More cases of "felo de se" in the last two years of the world's existence. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self destruction, but always in dementia and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life to have no doubt their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane you may know from the kind way he treated the demoniac of Gardara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which he hushed the tempests either of sea or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller, great for science and great for God. He came of the best Highland blood, and he was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for his piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the old red sandstone.

That man did more than any being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he struck his tuning fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and the "Testimony of the Rocks," proclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep, and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the gunsmith who, at the coroner's inquest, was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of heaven.

No one ever doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "Oh, For a Closer Walk With God!" "What Various Hindrances We Meet!" "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood"—William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life and rode to the river Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at the very point from which he expected to spring and rode back to his home and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke, and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope parted. No wonder that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.
He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm.
Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain.
God is His own interpreter.
And He will make it plain.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation xxi., 8, "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone;" Revelation xxii., 15, "Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then perhaps you believe the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt not kill."

Do you say all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in your life. He made you the custodian of your life as he made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike back assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this crime I point you to the rogues' picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairvoyant, witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, asks his servant to slay him, and when the servant declines then the giant plants the hilt of the sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires, the coward, the suicide! Here is Ahithophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend, David, in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics he takes a short cut out of a disgraced life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech practically a suicide. He is with an army bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in a cracked skull he commands his armor bearer, "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post mortem photograph in the book of Samuel. But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue to George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his own hand hung up for the execration of all the ages, Judas Iscariot.

All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of their earthly terminus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had—what with his destroyed property, and his body all aflame with insufferable carbuncles, and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of it—a pestiferous wife—and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have buried themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome way not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections and consider it after you go to your homes—there has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages, and I challenge the whole universe. There never has been a case of self destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him.

You say it is business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity which practically says, "If you don't like this life, get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity always has been apologetic for self immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self-slaughter.

Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, under certain circumstances, were apologetic for self immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people's rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people that it does not made any difference how you go out of the world you will land safely, the rivers would be so full of corpses the ferry-boats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of a suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of a street car.

Ah, infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God and angels and men, stand up, thou monster, thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy cheek scarred with lust, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster infidelity, part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hand is red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded. Stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit and sup on the sobs and groans of families thou hast blasted, and roll on the bed of knives which thou hast sharpened for others, and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned! I brand the forehead of infidelity with all the crimes of self immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason.

My friends, if ever your life through its abrasions and its molestations should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider yourselves as worse than others. Christ Himself was tempted to cast Himself from the roof of the temple, but as He resisted so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all our wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone songful on their way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations.

Why was it at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock that night. The 430 years were not up at 11, and 1 o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By his grace make not the worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been his chain of iron. For your asking you may have the same grace that was given to the Italian martyr, Algerius, who, down in the darkest of dungeons, dated his letter from "the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison."

There is a sorrowless world, and it is as radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have 10,000 reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by the Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

DANGERS OF FACTORY DUST.

Hazard from Fire Being Continually Increased by Improved Processes.

Each development of manufacturing processes appears to augment the fire hazard, not merely by reason of the dangers incident to the increased speed of operation, says the New York Journal of Commerce, and also to the concentration due to the greater units of larger buildings, but more especially to the greater amount of dust thrown off by the more rapid manipulation of the stock in the new methods of manufacture. The comparison of the readiness of ignition of the shaving to that of the log holds good in all combustible material, namely, the finer the subdivision the greater the facility of ignition and the greater the rapidity of combustion. The severe accidents occurring in those lines of special manufacturing using powdered wood and pulverized cork, so that these substances can be classed as explosives under such conditions, illustrate the occurrences resulting from such changed conditions. It would be trite to make any references to the explosives of grain dust in flouring mills or of hop dust in connection with the manufacture of malt, but they are continually occurring instances of the explosion of materials not ordinarily included in the list of explosives and which are made so solely on account of rapid combustibility entirely due to subdivision.

A few days ago an explosion occurred in that portion of a print works where the cloth was received into the establishment "in the gray" directly from the mills without any treatment, and was being wound into large rolls preparatory to the processes carried on in that establishment. The short, fine cotton fibers were shaken out of the cloth as dust by the rapid winding to such an extent that it became necessary to put a ventilating hood over the machine. An electric spark at the belt ignited some of the dust, and it produced an explosion which blew off the roof and wrecked the contents of the building with such violence as to seriously injure five men at work in the room.

With the old method of opening and picking cotton by which it was blown into a "gauzeroom," there were numerous instances of explosions occuring in connection with such fires, but that class of accidents has been very much reduced by the present method of lapper pickers, which wind the cotton into a relatively compact cylinder. The explosion of cotton fibers in napping-rooms are still of frequent occurrence. Within recent years a fire starting in the cardroom of a cotton mill produced an explosion which was exceedingly violent, and spread the flames to an extent beyond the scope of the fire apparatus and compassed the destruction of the mill. The explosion from dust in the various forms of continuous driers used in textile mills have been such as to require the utmost precautions by way of construction and continuous cleanliness in order to secure conditions of safety. When the facing dust accumulating on the trusses of a foundry was being washed from the beams by a stream from fire hose, when the works were shut down during an enforced vacation, such as has occurred during recent times, the dust filled the building and was ignited by the fire at the portable forge, where repairs were under way.

But such fires are not by any means confined to the dust of ordinarily recognized combustible materials. Fires have been known to occur in the dust of iron thrown out from the tumbling barrels used for polishing tacks by their attrition on each other. One form of the well-known parlor fireworks, which produces such a bright fulguration, is merely the combustion of finely divided steel, whose temperature of ignition is so low that the hand can be held, not only with impunity, but also without any sensation of heat directly in the scintillation of the fireworks. The finely powdered zinc, known as "zinc auxiliary," which is used in connection with the rejuvenation of the indigo dye vats in the coloring of cotton, is so rapidly oxidized by a small amount of moisture that fires produced in that manner are of frequent occurrence, and the danger is so well known that many lines of water transportation refuse to take this material under any condition whatsoever.

Aphorisms and Maxims, 1750.

"For one poor person, there are a hundred indigent."

"Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths."

"The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands."

"Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries."

"A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees."

"A child and a fool imagine 20 shillings and twenty years can never be spent."

"The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt."

"Creditors have better memories than debtors."

"Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter."

"Creditors are a superstitious set, great observers of set days and times."—Notes and Queries.

IF THERE are any housekeepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A Surgeon's Terrible Mistake.

"A few years ago," said Charles J. Patterson, of Philadelphia, "I learned the secret of the life of a man who had passed more than a quarter of a century with scarcely a smile. He had been a physician and surgeon, and on one occasion had to remove an injured eye in order to save the other eye, and prevent total blindness. The night before the operation he had been drinking heavily with some friends, and, although the following morning he was sober, his hand was unsteady and his nerves unstrung.

"After administering chloroform he made a fatal and horrible blunder, removing the well eye by mistake, and thus consigning his patient to perpetual blindness. The moment he discovered his error he turned the man over to a competent surgeon, deeded everything he possessed to him, and hurried from the neighborhood like a convicted thief. The remainder of his life was one constant round of remorse, and he rapidly developed into a confirmed misanthrope. The secret of his life was known to a number of people, but when it was finally revealed to me it explained a mystery, and made me respect the man, for however grave was his original blunder, which in some respects was, of course, worse than a crime, his repentance was of the most genuine character."—New York Recorder.

Ethan Allen's Sword.

The sword of Ethan Allen, preserved in the National Museum at Washington, is an old-fashioned blade about twenty-seven inches in length and slightly curved. The handle is made of horn or bone, and is some seven inches long. The mounting is of silver, marked with gold, but the latter is partially worn off. A dog's head of silver forms the end of the handle, and from this to the guard runs a silver chain. On one of the silver bands of the venerable leathern scabbard is the name "Ethan Allen" engrossed in large letters; on another band, "E. Brasher, maker, N. York;" while on a third band appears the name "Martin Vosburg, 1775."—Philadelphia Ledger.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In 1862 it is said that a book, name not given, was printed from vulcanized rubber stamps.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

The oldest university in South America is that of Chile founded in 1743.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Peabody houses for the poor were opened in London in 1864.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1

A locomotive lasts fifteen years and earns about $300,000.

Past Help.

Bouvard, one of the most learned as well as brusque physicians of his times, was one day called to attend the Archbishop of Rheims, who was suffering from violent colic. "I am coming," said Bouvard, who, however, did not stir. "For the love of God, sir," said the messenger, "do not wait any longer. Monseigneur is suffering the tortures of the damned ——" "What!" exclaimed Bouvard, "already!"

Laughs, Like Love, at Locks.

John Willis, a Washington criminal, has won the title of "The Wizard of the Cells" among the police officials of that city. He is said to be able to unlock the door of almost any cell in some mysterious manner without the use of instruments.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE

OR MONEY IS REFUNDED.

Disease follows a run-down system with the liver inactive and the blood disordered. Pimples, Boils, Sores, Carbuncles, Ulcers, and like manifestations of impure blood, should be driven out of the system with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

MRS. KUHN.

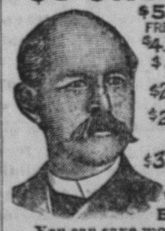
Mrs. Kuhn, of 618 E. 16th Street, *New York City*, writes as follows: "It pleases me to state that I had a running sore upon my neck, and had it operated upon three times, and still it was not cured. I was also run down very much. There was a decided change after using 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.' I took a few bottles and was soon cured. Later my husband had a lump behind his ear; he tried your medicine, and one bottle cured him. I shall always recommend your medicines.

Gold Watch Free.

Ladies' or Gents' Size.

A Hunting Case, rich y jeweled, elegantly engraved, 14 k. gold electro-plated watch, fitted with the Celebrated Climax Nickel Movement, equal in appearance to any $25 watch. Send your name and address, and in order to introduce our cigars we will send you 100 fine all Havana Perfecto Cigars for $7.75. Remember, we send 100 cigars and watch by express C. O. D. $7.75 without any deposit. After examination, if satisfactory, pay express agent; if not, don't take them. Perfecto Cigar Co., 449 West 34th Street, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

1000 Stickers, your name and address, only 15c. The Herald, No. 144A, Lum St., Phila., Pa.

D N U 34

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things suffer and die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of

a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a breed of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed, for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 23.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING.
For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND.
For Congressman-at-Large,
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN.
J. C. BUCHER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Legislature,
ROBERT M. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Jury Commissioner,
JOSEPH J. HOY.
For Associate Judge,
THOMAS F. RILEY.

THE TARIFF ISSUE SETTLED.

Says the Philadelphia *Times*: The Wilson bill, as amended in the senate, has passed both houses of congress, and nothing now remains in the way of an immediate and rapid revival of business and industry.

The enemies of tariff reform overreached themselves at the last. They were determined from the beginning to prevent any revision of the tariff if possible and to preserve the iniquitous McKinley act in force. They tried to do this indirectly. They permitted the new bill to pass the senate with such changes as they felt sure the house would not approve, trusting to defeat the measure at the last on the report of the committee of conference.

The decided attitude of the house compelled them to show their hands, and it was made evident by the senate conferees themselves that any tariff bill that must be again submitted to a vote in the senate would be defeated there. The friends of tariff reform promptly grasped the situation when it was thus clearly presented, and in obedience to the almost unanimous determination of the Democratic caucus the house yesterday re-called the bill from conference and passed it precisely as it came from the senate, thus completing the long deferred tariff legislation and baffling the enemies of reform at their own game.

At the same time that this decision was reached it was also determined to introduce and pass immediately separate supplementary acts putting sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire upon the free list. This is done to define and emphasize the record of the house, and with no expectation that these bills will be concurred in by the senate. Free sugar is a theoretical rather than a practical measure, since the revenue from this article is absolutely essential, and the tariff bill as passed turns into the treasury the greater part of the profits which the sugar trust has levied under the McKinley act without giving any return. Free coal and iron ore are more desirable, since the present tax yields practically no revenue, but the same influences which restored the duty on these articles in the new tariff will prevent the senate's concurrence in their removal by special act. The passage of these bills, however, will keep the party record straight, and force the responsibility for the defects of the new tariff upon the McKinleyite senators who have kept the business of the country tied up through so many weeks.

The tariff, as finally passed, while in many respects it falls short of the expectations of the country, is an enormous step forward in the direction of reduced taxation, a step that will never be retraced. From this time the fixed policy of the country will be toward the gradual reduction of import duties, and our manufacturers, who will prosper under this new tariff as they have never prospered before, will not again seek the restoration of the exorbitant taxes which have demoralized so many of our industries.

The new bill gives ample protection to all our manufacturers, and to some of them, as notably the woollen manufacturers of Philadelphia, it will open up the markets of the world for the free purchase of the materials they need and for the sale of their surplus products. In five years' time they ought, under the tariff, to manufacture all the woolens used in this country or in this hemisphere. And what is true of woolens is true of almost every branch of American manufacturers.

No further general revision of the tariff will be called for now, and no important changes of any kind need be anticipated for years to come. So far as taxation is concerned, the basis for business operations is now fixed, and the country which has been waiting a whole year for this termination, and meanwhile has exhausted all the surplus stock thrown upon the market through the operation of the McKinley act, is ready for the resumption of trade on a sounder basis than has existed during this generation.

There is every reason to expect that the resumption will be immediate and rapid. There will be no great boom, but there will be, what is better, a steady growth of industry and prosperous business activity, that cannot be hindered by partisan agitation. The tariff issue is settled, and the word now is—Forward.

THE new tariff is not quite enough of the good thing to suit Democratic demands, but it has vastly more of the good thing than suits the Republicans, who are howling over it, and try to twist it into something which it is not. The good effects of the new tariff are already noticeable upon the business interests of the country.

THE lowest moral crime is that of ingratitude. Akin to it is that of trying to injure the character and business of a neighbor out of mere jealousy, because that neighbor is prospering and proving to be useful in his community. Persons of such depraved disposition are invariably found to be workers of evil in many ways, and seldom have anything laudable in view.

ABOUT THE TARIFF.

Before the close of the present week the new tariff bill will become a law, either by the formal approval of the President or by lapse of time. The bill will not be vetoed by the president, and it may therefore now be accepted in all business circles as practically the law of the land says the Philadelphia *Times*.

There will be no modification of the new tariff bill during the present session of Congress. The Senate is opposed to free coal and free iron ore, and it is not probable that any effort will be made to pass either of the House bills putting those articles on the free list.

There will be no change in the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill by the present session of Congress. Between those who are interested in the Sugar Trust, and those who want sugar taxed for revenue, and those who want sugar free, there is no chance whatever for an agreement upon any change in the sugar tax in the Senate. The House would doubtless concur in a Senate amendment taxing sugar forty per cent. and striking out the differential tax in favor of the Sugar Trust, but the Senate will not make any such change, and all hopes or apprehensions of additional legislation on any of these subjects may be dismissed.

And what is true of the present session is reasonably certain to be true of the coming session of this Congress. The next session will have precisely the same Senate and the same House, and differences which obtain now will be certain to continue. The tariff policy of the government is not only settled for many years to come by the WILSON bill, but it may be accepted as settled that there will be no change in the details of the present bill during the existing Congress.

THE protectionists are not pleased with the new tariff bill. Who thought they would be? Past elections prove that the people were not at all pleased with the McKinley tariff.

MANY of the woolen manufacturers say that free wool, under the new tariff, will greatly benefit their business, and give them a chance to compete with the manufacturers of woolen fabrics in other lands.

THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax provision in the tariff bill begins to operate in January 1, 1895, and continues until January 1, 1900. The tax (two per cent) is to be levied on all income above $4,000. It is to be paid not only by all who reside within the country, on income derived from any source, but by citizens of the United States residing abroad, and by all residents of foreign countries on income derived from property situated in the United States or from business carried on here. The tax is on the income of the year previous to that for which it is levied. Therefore, the first tax will be levied on incomes received in 1894.

There are two classes of incomes recognized by the bill—the incomes of individuals and the incomes of corporations. The taxable income of a corporation is all its income above its operating expenses, including the sums paid to shareholders. The tax of two per cent. is paid by the corporation. Therefore that part of an individual's income which is derived from dividends on the shares of a corporation that has paid the tax is deducted, on his return, from his own taxable income.

There are exemptions allowed by the bill in computing an individual's income besides the $4,000. They are as follows: The necessary expenses of conducting a business, all interest paid or due within the year, local taxes, losses in trade or from fires, storms or shipwreck, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise; worthless debts, and income on which the tax has been paid by corporations.

As to corporations, charitable, religious and educational corporations are exempted, as are states counties and municipalities, building and loan associations, saving banks having no stockholders, receiving no more than $1,000 in a year from any one depositor, and dividing all the yearly profits among the depositors except a contribution to a ten per cent. surplus. Mutual companies, including insurance companies, are all exempt.

GEN. BEAVER is spoken of for United States Senator to succeed Cameron. We always favor anything that is an improvement. Beaver would be a vast improvement on Cameron, and a Democrat a great improvement on Beaver.

THE *Keystone Gazette* thinks its party is going to carry Centre county. When you get there let us know—we will give you Decker for jury commissioner and that slice should satisfy the Repubs. There is a 1000 Democratic majority in the way, Mr. *Gazette*, and that is deeper than you can wade.

HARD TIMES FIGURES.

Hard times have their advantages. It is well enough once in a while for nations as well as individuals to slow down in the rate of expenditure, and be compelled to endure a season of economy. Continuous prosperity begets extravagance. Occasional adversity stimulates virtue. It appears from a late summary statement issued from the Bureau of Statistics that during the past year we have imported $211,405,771 less merchandise, and have managed to export $44,478,353 in excess of the heavy exports of the preceding year. The total excess of our exports over our imports for the year ended June 30, 1894, was $278,842,051. The hard times have not prevented us from an enormous liquidation of foreign indebtedness.

Strikes and shrinkage of business have cut down iron production for the year about 40 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Bank exchanges have been reduced 30 per cent. Speculation has withered. Output has been adjusted to lessened demand. But the general solidity of business has been attested by the absence of panic. We have bought $28,419,769 less of jewelry, silks and wines; $3,000,000 less of furs; $5,000,000 less of fruits and nuts; $3,500,000 less of tobacco; $3,000,000 less of china and earthenware. There has also been a decrease of $33,565,907 in the imports of wool and woolens.

All this goes to show that there has been a great saving effected in the consumption of luxuries. The delay in the passage of a Tariff act, while it has largely diminished active business, has led to the close consumption of stocks on hand. We have been wearing out our old clothes instead of buying new ones. Such economies have induced a conservation of force. When business shall start again it is likely to start with a sudden momentum which will surprise the prophets of disaster. People are never ruined by what they have failed to spend.—Philadelphia *Record*.

THE passage of the Wilson-Gorman bill has required only eight months, while it took an undoubted Republican majority ten months to pass the McKinley bill. The Democrats are to be credited with a gain of two months in expeditiousness.

THE Democratic county ticket is made up of excellent material, and deserves to be elected by an old-fashioned majority. We have been fortunate in this county, for a number of years past, in getting good men upon the local ticket, which accounts for the affairs of the county being in such a healthy condition. Efficiency and economy have been the rule. The people have been well served, and the taxpayer has felt the best kind of housekeeping in our county affairs.

DON CAMERON is being boomed in some quarters for President. Many Republicans—conspicuous among them the Philadelphia *Press*—swear Don is not a Republican. On the silver question he was with the Populists. By all means nominate Don, it would be the first time a Cameron would come before the people for an office on a direct vote. No Cameron ever was elected to office by a vote of the people.

BUSINESS stagnation in this country began long before the close of the Harrison administration and during full sway of a high protective tariff policy. Cleveland's administration had nothing whatever to do with the business gloom. The Democrats are coming up to their pledges—they repealed the Sherman silver act, have reduced the monopoly tariff, began cutting down offices and reduced expenditures. What more can be asked? Millions have been saved by the Democratic policy of economy, and the good work is to be carried on.

Elect Col. Singerly Governor, and show that Pennsylvania means to stand by wholesome Reform.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE passage of the tariff bill had the effect of improving business generally throughout the country. A period of prosperity is predicted by knowing ones, and it seems to have begun already. This is cheering information; stagnation has run its course, and better times are to follow gradually; all will feel the good effects. Business depression, however, was not confined to the United States. In Europe there is a dullness that was as gloomy as the depression in this country. The new tariff is lower than any heretofore enacted, and a high tariff will not again be inflicted upon the American people. If the Democratic party remains in power, the tariff will be lowered farther, and the free list enlarged.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

To be Held at Pittsburg.—Half Rates via P. R. R.

For the meeting of the National Naval Association to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 8, and the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at the same place, September 10 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell to the public, from September 6 to 10, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Pittsburg and return at rate of one lowest first class fare for the round trip, except from nearby points. These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 25 inclusive.

Detailed information in regard to rates, stop-over privileges, side-trip excursion tickets, &c., can be obtained upon application at ticket offices.

AARONSBURG.

Sudden Death of a Child of James Weaver Last Week.

George Homan's horses are sick with distemper.

Charley Hosterman had one of his stage horses die with bots on last Sunday.

Squire Gettig bought himself a horse and buggy from Eisenhuth, at Coburn.

Dr. Musser has gone to Atlantic City to spend about ten days.

Mrs. Forster and her friend Mrs. Cuthbert have returned from Harrisburg. Mrs. Cuthbert was formerly Miss Carrie Gentzell, a daughter of Adam Gentzell, who left this town some forty years ago.

The youngest child of James Weaver died suddenly last week and was buried on Saturday morning. In the absence of Rev. Brown Rev Wolf officiated.

Rev. Brown and wife are away attending the dedication of a new Reformed church.

William Stevens after having been home about eight months has again gone back to Snow Shoe.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—In order to make room for new stock we have cut prices on shoes lower than ever. You can't afford to miss this bargain.—Wolf & Crawford.

CELLULOID
A Clean Collar
One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the only waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:
TRADE
CELLULOID
MARK.
Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.
THE CELLULOID CO.,
427-29 Broadway,
New York.

MONEY - MONEY
WILL
LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.
CENTRE HALL BRANCH,

BRICE D. BRISBIN, President. CLEMENT F. DEININGER, Sec. and Collector.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Recd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	261 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

No. Shares	Cash 1 Shares paymt.	Par Value.	Annual In. ret'd.	Total In. ret'd.	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	1534 40
5	350 00	500 00	21 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	1050 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	2004 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock,

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to **J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE.** jun76m

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattles set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed *nisi* by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans Court of Centre county and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of next term the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Robert Glenn, late of Ferguson township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Nancy Glenn.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Samuel Brown, late of Haines township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Rebecca Brown.

3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of W. S. Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Catharine Loy.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of R. H. Strohecker, late of Miles township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Susanna Strohecker.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of Samuel F. Cherry, late of Spring township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Mary M. Cherry.

6. The inventory and appraisement of the personal and real estate of Joseph B. Kunes, late of Liberty township, deceased; as set apart to his widow Susan E. Kunes.

G. W. RUMBERGER, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F Riley, and the Hon. C. A Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 27th day of August, 1894, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 22nd day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1894 and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN ORder of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County directed to the undersigned Assignee of John A Slack, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894. —

At one o'clock p. m. on the premises, about one mile west of Potters Mills, in Potter township, Centre county, Pa

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows to wit; On the north by lands of Harry Shirk and the heirs of Thomas Stiver, on the east by lands of John Robison and Samuel Slack, on the south by lands of Samuel Slack—on Tussey mountain and on the west by Samuel Slack and Levi Stump, containing

o——o 100 ACRES o——o

more or less.

Erected thereon is a good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all needed outbuildings; good water and plenty of it, fine large orchard of apple trees, and abundance of other fruit. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation. The farm is as good as any in the county.

TERMS OF SALE.—5 per cent. of purchase money to be paid or secured to be paid on day of sale; balance of one-half of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, balance in one year to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney. JAS. C. BOAL, Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL offer his farm at public sale, on the premises, about one mile south of Centre Hill on

o——o SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1894, o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable farm, containing

— 68 ACRES, —

about 8 acres being woodland, all in a good state of cultivation, and clear of stones. Thereon erected a good two-story frame house, all needed outbuildings, and bank barn; a good orchard and choice fruits. Never failing well and a spring near the buildings. The farm adjoins Sinking Creek, and is No. 1 in every respect.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. B. ROYER.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

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Growers & Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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1861--1894.

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Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

—Dealers in—

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS.

FLORIDA. January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, $50 00, from Philadelphia, $48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

WASHINGTON. February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th, May 3rd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodation. Rate from New York $13.00 and $12.50 from Philadelphia $11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON ACCOMPANY EACH PARTY.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 232 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Washington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Mg'r. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. G. W. BOYD, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, one-half mile west of Tusseyville on

o——o MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1894, o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Jacob Miess, deceased, late of Potter township, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, bounded by lands of John Stoner and James Runkle, containing

o——o 86 ACRES, o——o

more or less. Thereon erected a good two-story Dwelling House, good barn and necessary outbuildings. Good water from well in yard, and running water near by.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JACOB SMITH, Administrator.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. mar22-4m

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

COBURN ITEMS.

What Our Lively Correspondent Finds of Interest.

Mrs. Fortney, of Altoona, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jas. A. Kooney.

Rev. Wolf preached his harvest sermon last Sunday morning in the Lutheran church.

Mr. Frank Kerstetter wears a broad smile and says a little stranger came to their house one day last week.

The morning train going west killed a valuable cow belonging to T. W. Hosterman one day last week.

C. E. Finkle has moved his family to Sugar Valley, and expects to remain as long as their lumber operations continue in that valley.

The new school house in the Mountain district is nearing completion. John Kerstetter, builder, of Millheim, had the contract.

On last Friday a car load of Ohio cattle were sold here by H. Walter and Charles Grimm. They were of good selected stock and some of them brought fancy prices.

Mrs. George Walter, of Potters Mills, is also visiting at the home of Jas. A. Kooney. She is nearly 89 years of age, and walks without the aid of a cane, and is apparently in good health and may be good to pass the century mark.

Quite a large number of our people were in attendance at the Odd Fellow's picnic at Rebersburg, last Saturday. Our gun club went over and had issued a challenge for any six men in Centre or Clinton counties to wipe up the dust with them, but no one would accept.

The picnic to be held on Saturday, 25th, by the P. O. S. of A. of this place in the grove just a short distance south of the station, promises to be a big affair. Two of the Sabbath schools have signified their intention to join in. Addresses will be made during the day by Hon. B. K. Focht, of Lewisburg, and John G. Love, Esq., and Zeb W. Bathurst, D. P., of Bellefonte. A flag raising will take place at the school house at two o'clock, p. m. The parade will form at 1.30 and march to the school house for the flag raising. In the evening at seven o'clock, a sham battle will be fought on Breed's Hill. Everybody is invited to come and bring their mothers, their brothers and sisters, sweethearts, uncles and aunts along and enjoy a day in the woods.

"I know of an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Wm. Pealer, of Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville.

Fell Down the Steps.

Last week one day Mrs. Mary Bell, residing with her daughter, Mrs. William Boal, at Earlystown, fell down the cellar steps through mistaking the door for one leading into an adjoining room. The lady is quite aged, and her injuries were of an internal nature, no bones being broken. She is confined to her bed.

Accused of Theft, He Suicided.

The dead body of George Boelander, son of Charles Boelander, a farmer, was found in the woods near Middleburg with a bullet hole through his head. He committed suicide rather than face allegations of theft made in a letter sent to him an hour before he shot himself.

Court Next Week.

The August quarter session of court will convene next week at Bellefonte. No jurers were drawn from Centre Hall on either jury and the borough will not be represented. The commonwealth list to be tried is up to the average, as is also the civil.

Must Send a Man Ahead.

The traction threshing engine is now on the road, and it should be remembered by those operating them that at least one man is required to go in front and warn people driving of its approach and to assist them in leading their horse past the engine.

Its a Boy.

The other day when Porter Odenkirk took an inventory of his family the balance footed up four instead of three as heretofore. The new arrival is a boy and Port has two of them now.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

GAME TODAY.

The Ball Tossers from Reedsville Will Play Today in Centre Hall.

This afternoon a game of ball is billed between the team from Reedsville and a team made up of players from State College, Lemont and Centre Hall, on the Centre Hall grounds in Grange Park.

The game had been scheduled to be played at Reedsville, but Centre Hall being a more central point got the prize. Our people are acquainted with the strength of Reedsville's team and to make the game interesting and at least have some show of winning the combination team will be put in against them, and if the game will not be hotly contested every one will be somewhat surprised. The ball ground here was not of the best owing to a rough infield and a grounder could not be correctly guaged. Yesterday morning two teams were put on the ground with several men, and the diamond was skinned. Permission was given for this by the Grange officials. We now have a good ground, level, and one that will enable the team to field the ball better than before.

A big turnout of our people is requested for today to witness the game and cheer the victors as well as good plays made.

The Care of Milk.

Dr. Lee, Secretary of the State Board of Health says of the dairy and its furnishings: "The milk house should be entirely separate from the dwelling house. No family should live over a milk house, spring house, creamery or buttery. A really good article of butter or cheese cannot be produced in the cellar, kitchen, or other room of dwelling house, unless specially separated from the dwelling apartment, and specially fitted with shelves on which the milk vessels must be placed. This is necessary, because milk so rapidly absorbs the odors of cooking of fruit and other articles of food about our homes. Cement floors are better than those of wood, stone or brick, for this material contains no crevices in which milk can accumulate to decay and make foul the whole building. The milk house should be kept scrupulously clean, inside and out."

A Home Made Drink.

A glass of home made ginger beer, with a lump of ice in it, is always a pleasant drink on a hot day. Take a deep earthenware kettle for the making of the beer. Slice four lemons, place them in the kettle, add a pound and a half of loaf sugar, and one and a half ounces of root ginger, slightly bruised. Pour over these ingredients two gallons of boiling water, and when nearly cold pour in a desert spoonful of fresh brewers' yeast. Cover this with a thin cloth and let the mixture stand for twenty four hours. Strain the mixture and bottle it and place in a cool cellar.

An Immense Lumber Camp.

The largest lumber camp of which there is any account was carried on under the general supervision of King Solomon during the building of the temple. In the temple. In the second chapter of II Chronicles it is stated that "he had four-score thousand hewers in the mountain, threescore and ten thousand engaged to convey the timber to the temple and 3,609 overseers or bosses," making in all 153,600 men engaged in one single timber job. Compared with this, the great lumber camps of modern times dwindle into utter insignificance.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recofnmend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Latest News Notes.

President Cleveland has returned to Washington from Gray Gables with improved health.

Aitoona's Gardner is reported to have left the country, and was seen in Portland, Oregon. Another gentleman says he saw Gardner in Philadelphia.

It is alleged in some quarters that the tariff bill will become a law without the President's signature.

Making Improvements.

Several of the sheds heretofore covered by canvas on the Grange Park grounds, will be covered in a substantial manner this year. Carpenters are at work shingling several of them.

Died in the Hospital.

The body of I. J. Thompson arrived at Lemont on Saturday. Mr. Thompson died in the hospital at Warren, Pa.

Ball Club Organized.

At Coburn a new base ball club has been organized. Hope they will knock out anything that comes along.

You Will . . . . Make No Mistake

IF YOU SEND TO THE

Centre Reporter,

CENTRE HALL,

FOR YOUR

Stationary Supplies....

Envelopes, Letter and Note Heads, Wedding Invitations, Etc.

WE HAVE THEM !

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

Non-pull-out

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases,

which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much.

Guaranteed to wear 20 years.

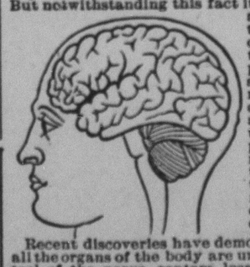
Always look for this trade mark.
None genuine without it.
Sold only through watch dealers.

A watch case opener which makes a handsome charm sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.



No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL.
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.

This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

ABS. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER.
MILLHEIM, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
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4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING;) These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
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10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892, For Catalogue or other information, address

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State College, Centre Co., Pa

I HAVE HAD THE

EXPERIENCE

AND YOU CAN HAVE THE

BENEFIT OF IT.

o —— o

I have been in the Carriage-making Business in Mifflin county since 1858, and continuously at Yeagertown for 33 years. I know how to build vehicles in the most durable manner, of best material and in all styles. I have a larger stock of Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carriages on hand than I ever had since I have been in the business, and I will sell them at reasonable prices to suit these times. Vehicles made to order and repairing done in the best manner.

Give me a call and I will save you money. H. PHILLIPS,
Yeagertown, Pa.

Livery Stable attached. May19-6m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.55 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,30 a m, Baltimore at 12.25 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A.M.		A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 3.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

on Sundays trains leave mountandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

Lizzie Lanning, a variety actress, aged forty years, who formerly lived at Waterbury, Conn., died suddenly while visiting her mother, at the latter's residence in Norristown, Pa.——The room of Samuel H. Mensch, proprietor of the Farmer's Hotel, in Norristown, Pa., was entered and robbed of $1,200 in cash and diamonds. In order to do the job, the thief unlocked six doors and chests.——Ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas, died in Lawrence, Kan.——Bank Examiner William Miller committed suicide in Altoona, Pa.——David Hall, of Jonesville, Va., was met in the road by Tim Denny, an eighteen-year old boy, who shot and killed him. Hall had had Denny indicted for abusing his child, and Denny took his revenge in the manner stated.——Frank A. Mansfield, an accident insurance agent, is wanted in Boston for forgery and bigamy.——The brig Indiana is a total wreck on the coast of Tasmania. The vessel was well-known as the Hawaiian brig Douglass.

E. W. Strack, lumber dealer, of Fort Wayne, assigned to T. J. Logan, with liabilities and assets at $30,000.——James H. Cummings, a member of the Thomas W. Keene Dramatic Company, committed suicide in New York by shooting with a pistol, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Robert Vail. Grief over the death of his mother was the cause of the act.——John Quincy Adams died at Mount Wollaston, Mass.——Fletcher Robbis, the pugilist, died in Plattsmouth, Neb., from the effect of injuries received in a prize-fight with Jimmy Lindsay.——The Democrats of the Eighth Missouri congressional district, in convention at California, Mo., renominated Richard P. Bland for Congress for the twelfth consecutive time.——The committee representing the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgaged bonds, of which S. B. Dutcher is chairman, have sent a letter to the House Judiciary Committee urging the necessity for the adoption of the bill, recently introduced to expedite legal proceedings against government-aided railways.——Conductor Goodman testified in his own behalf at his trial in Covington, Va., and declared that he would never had shot at Parsons if the latter had not made a movement as though he was going to draw a pistol. The last shot, which was the fatal one, Goodman declared was accidental.——Professor Richard T. Ely, in an address at Chautauqua, denied the charges made against him; declared he did not favor strikes or boycotts, and had no sympathy with Anarchy.

The coroner's jury in Plattsmouth, Neb., in the case of Pugilists Robbins, returned a verdict that death resulted from the recent prize fight, and held James Lindsay, principal, and all connected with the fight, for murder.——The steamer Tacoma arrived at Victoria with advices that the feeling is strong in Yokohama that Japan is much more than a match for China.——Four city school trustees in Detroit were arrested on the charge of accepting bribes.——John Eisminger, the convicted murderer of Samuel McCoy, who has been confined in the county jail in Waynesboro, Pa., since his sentence to death, awaiting the fixing of the date of execution, escaped about midnight, and has left no trace.——Samuel Cohen, eighteen years old, was held to await the action of the grand jury in New York, on a charge of murder. Cohen and Cornelius O'Brien, forty-eight years old, quarrelled a week ago, when Cohen gave O'Brien a push, and, in falling, the latter struck his head on the curb, fracturing his skull.——Judge Caldwell, in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, appointed Aldace F. Walker a receiver of the Atchison.——Drexel, Morgan & Co., bought the Louisville Southern Railroad at auction.——William Alexander, formerly business manager for the Arbeiter Zeitung, was arrested in Chicago, and made a confession in regard to the Anarchist arson plots. Several other parties were arrested, charged with being implicaten in the crimes.——The Ohio Populist state convention appointed a committee to confer with the leaders of the new so-called labor party on the subject of coalition.

Eli Shertzer, leaf tobacco dealer of Lancaster, Pa., and New York, against whom several executions were recently issued, made an assignment. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of $25,000, with practically no assets.——A Lake Shore train was tied up at Whiting, Ind., and all the passengers robbed.——Ex-Councilman David Morgan was found dead at the foot of the bluff overlooking the Monongahela River, at Pittsburg. His hat and money were missing, and from the character of his injuries it is believed he was murdered by a footpad.——Arthur McLean shot and killed Nettie Douglass, a girl of fifteen years, in Concord, N. H.——Fire originating in the clothing store of Samuel Goldstein, in Brooklyn, destroyed property of the value of $53,000, the loss being mostly on stocks and fixtures on Goldstein's place and adjoining stores.——Albanus Snyder committed suicide in New York.——The commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the railroad strike began its work in Chicago, Vice President Howard, of the A. R. U., being the first witness.——Three police sergeants were dismissed from the New York police force for extortion.——Mrs. Jennie Coe and Timothy Covert were arrested at Spenceport, N. Y., on the charge of arson in the first degree. The prisoners are held at the Rochester jail, in default of $10,000 bail. Three children were burned to death in the fire.

Dr. U. O. P. Wingate, of the Wisconsin state board of health, has advised all health authorities in the state to keep a lookout for smallpox subjects from Milwaukee.—By a collision between engineers in Buffalo, Tony Crankoyski was fatally hurt and three other men seriously injured.—A new national switchmen's organization has been started in Kansas City.—The Wichita National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the Southwest, has suspended.—L. W. Brainard shot and killed his wife at Vicksburg, Mich., and then killed himself with another shot. Mrs. Brainard had recently commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, and this is the alleged cause for the double tragedy.—Mrs. Mary J. Shirk, widow of a millionaire banker, died in Peru, Ind.—The Wichita National Bank, at Wichita, Kan., went into the hands of the comptroller.—Corbett and Jackson met in New York, called each other bluffers, and declared the fight off.

The Queen regent of Spain is very short-sighted and makes free use of her double glasses.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House Adopts the Senate Bill Without a Change.

DECIDED ON IN CAUCUS

As the Only Chance for Tariff Legislation at this Time.—The Final Majority Seventy-Seven—Separate Measures then Pushed Through.

The Gorman-Brice compromise bill, was passed by the House of Representatives exactly as it was agreed to by the Senate

This was done in accordance with the decision reached in the caucus of democrats held in the morning, in which Chairman Wilson, Speaker Crisp and other leaders of the majority confessed that it was impossible to win the fight against the handful of Senators who had refused to accept any reduction of the protection afforded to their interests by the Senate bill. It was, these leaders said, a case of the Senate tariff measure or none.

Earnest protests against surrender were made in the caucus and in the House, but the opposition was in a hopeless minority. Only twenty-five votes were cast against the surrender in the caucus.

The Tariff bill now goes to the President. It needs only to receive his signature or to be held by him without action for ten days to become the law of the land.

It contains the income tax provisions, which are as follows:

That from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year, by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States.

And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

Having agreed to the Senate bill in its entirety, the House promptly took steps to put upon the upper branch of Congress the responsibility for any failure to give the people free raw materials. Separate bills were introduced and quickly passed providing for free sugar, free coal, free iron ore and free barbed wire.

It has been estimated by the Treasury Department that the Senate's tariff would yield a revenue slightly above $163,000,000 in customs duties. The Morrill tariff yielded during the ten years following the war an annual revenue of $178,000,000 in customs duties. The McKinley tariff has been slightly more prolific of revenue, yielding in customs duties $216,885,701 in 1891, $174,124,270 in 1892 and $199,143,678 in 1893.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Of Mr. Gladstone it is said that although he is often seen to smile it is very rare indeed to hear him laugh.

Douglass Tilden, the famous deaf and dumb sculptor, has returned to his California home from an extended stay in Paris.

The heaviest cyclist in the world is said to be Dr. Meldon, of Dublin, who weighs 378 pounds. He also plays lawn tennis.

Of Richard Henry Stoddard it is said that he has read every important book printed in English for the past forty years, but he still prizes most highly the works of Hawthorne.

Under the head of Irish-American death the Cork "Herald" makes this lucid announcement: "Died: Kavanagh—June 14, at 900 Oak street, Kentucky, Patrick Kavanagh, aged 41 years.

Eleazor Smith, of Alexandria, N. H., who celebrated his 90th birthday the other day, expects to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Concord next fall as a member of the "General Society of the War of 1812."

The new Lord Chief Justice Russell, who has just taken his seat makes a striking figure on the bench. Clad in a new white wig and a bright gray gown, he is the personification of dignity. He has taken with him to the bench his famous snuff box.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, is at her most winning best when she visits the sick and sorrowing in hospitals, and she is specially gentle to little children. She was touched and amused when an invalid child in an accident ward lately shyly addressed her as "Mrs. Princess of Wales."

A curious detail of Napoleon Bonapart's costume was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope shaped like a heart, which contained the poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the Emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little packet of poison.

E. P. Jones, a bank president, who died in Findlay, O., a few days ago, had the interesting commercial distinction of being the first applicant for a bank charter under the existing national bank law. The morning of the day the law went into effect, in 1867, he appeared before the Comptroller and presented his application and the cash for his bonds. The Comptroller was not ready for business, however, and some one else secured the prize eventually, much to Mr. Jones' regret.

President Carnot's death occurred on the eve of the marriage of his son, Francois, to Mlle. Marguerite Chiris, daughter of a French Senator from the Alpes Maritimes. The wedding as now arranged, will take place the latter part of August.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

200th Day.—In the Senate the conference report on the sundry civil bill announcing agreement on some items and disagreement on others was laid before the Senate and adopted, so far as the amendments were concerned. The Senate receded from its amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase of the Mahone lot in Washington, as a sight for the government printing office.

201st Day.—The only event of note in the Senate was the reception of the four bills passed by the House, putting coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list. These were laid before the Senate and read once, their second reading being objected to. Mr. Hill offered an amendment to each of these bills providing for the repeal of the income tax. Some private bills were passed.

202d Day.—In the Senate the House supplemental tariff bill to place sugar, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list was taken up, and on motion by Mr. Harris to refer them to the committee on finance a lengthy debate ensued, but no action was taken.

203rd Day.—In the United States Senate a resumption of the sensational scenes of Wednesday over the disposition of the four House free list bills, placing sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list was anticipated, but not a word was spoken on the subject. Everything was as calm as a May morning. After two hours spent in a rather interesting debate on a resolution of Mr. Kyle, the South Dakota Populist, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol during recess, and a resolution of Mr. Call, of Florida, for a senatorial trip by the Committee on Patents, a vote was taken without debate on Mr. Harris' motion to refer the Sugar bill to the Finance Committee, and it was so referred by a vote of 32 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows that sixteen Republicans, thirteen Democrats and three Populists voted for the motion, and seventeen Democrats against it. Eight Republicans, one Populist and one Democrat were paired in favor of the motion and three Republicans and seven Democrats against. The majorities in favor of referring the Free Coal, Iron and Barbed Wire bills were even larger than on free sugar.

204th Day.—The United States Senate held a brief session, which was largely devoted to discussing the proposed appointment of Mr. White, of California, to the vacancy on the Finance Committee. The resolution, however, went over without action. The conference report on the last of the appropriation bills (the General Deficncy) was adopted. Resolutions were offered and ordered to lie on the table as follows: By Mr. Murphy, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no further tariff legislation should be attempted at this session.

HOUSE.

200th Day.—The House of Representatives after accepting the Senate tariff bill, passed bills placing sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list. The Senate bill goes into effect as soon as signed by the President. A report from the committee on claims advances many reasons why a bill referred to it providing for the payment of French spoliation claims and those for stores and supplies furnished the Union forces by Southern men who were loyal to the Union during the civil war should be enacted into law.

201st Day.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

202d Day.—In the House of Representatives the report of the conferees on the sundry civil bill was adopted. All of the report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to but the item providing for payment of the claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which gave rise to a prolonged debate, which will be continued. Mr. Pendleton introduced a resolution to instruct the committee on rules to report a rule for a report without reference to a committee of a bill to repeal specific and differential duties on imported sugars and to give time for its discussion.

203rd Day.—In the House of Representatives there was at no time a quorum present, and requests for leave of absence on account of "sickness" and "sickness in family" were received with derisive laughter. The Senate bill repealing the clause in the new tariff act, placing alcohol used in the arts on the free list, was passed after debate.

204th Day.—The House of Representatives was not not in session to-day.

NO MORE THISTLE SEARCHES.

Secretary Morton Says the Agricultural Department Has Investigated the Pest Enough.

The Governor of North Dakota has addressed a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to the damage done in that State by the Russian thistle, suggesting that the Department send a special agent to make an examination of the wheat fields of North and South Dakota in their present condition. Secretary Morton after full consideration of the matter and in view of the investigations already made with regard to this weed in 1892 and 1893, has thought proper to decline this suggestion and explains to the Governor the grounds for this refusal as follows:—

"I have to say in reply that in the Fall of 1892 a field agent was detailed by this Department to make an investigation of this subject. He spent nearly a month in the region infested by the Russian thistle. In the Fall of 1893 the same agent, already having an expert knowledge of the Russian thistle question in all its phases, made another tour of inspection and presented a full report on the subject.

"The United States Department of Agriculture has published exact information on the extent of the Russian thistle, the damage caused by it, and the methods available for its eradication. Copies may be had on application to this office and will give valuable and explicit information on the practical treatment of the Russian thistle. In addition to the reports issued by the Department of Agriculture there have been several reports from other agricultural experiment stations Some of the important portions of these bulletins and reports have been reprinted and widely disseminated by the press and have therefore reached almost all of the persons who have not received the reports themselves.

"In view of the foregoing facts, it is deemed unnecessary for the Department of Agriculture to send out a special agent during the present season to investigate the subject."

CALIFORNIA'S BIG FRUIT CROP.

The Growers Canning and Shipping It in Large Quantities.

Though the fruit canneries are running at their highest speed, they are unable to absorb the immense supply of green fruit and enormous shipments are being made to the East as well as to Europe.

For the past three weeks 100 carloads a week have been sent out of Sacramento, while the San Jose district has contributed 35 cars each week. The fruits going East are mostly peaches, pears, plums and apricots.

The shipments will be continued until November 30. Reports from various sections of the State say that the fruit crop excels others both as to quality and quantity.

CABLE SPARKS.

Thirteen persons were killed and twenty-nine were wounded by the earthquake shocks in Sicily.

Thomas Atchison Denman, second Baron Denman, marshal and associate of the lord chief justice of England, is dead. He was eighty-nine years of age.

Through trains are now being run between Coatzacoalcos, Mex., on the Atlantic ocean, and Salinas Cruz, in the Pacific Coast, on the new Tenuantepec Railroad.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the marriage of Lord Egerton, of Tatton, and the Duchess of Buckingham. The ceremony took place in Lambeth Palace.

M. Turpin has become disgusted with France's lack of appreciation of his war inventions and has written to Emperor William offering his inventions to Germany.

Prospectors have sold to a syndicate 3,500 claims situated about Buluwayo, South Africa, formerly the headquarters of the late King Lobengula. Many Americans are concerned in these land transactions.

The receipt is acknowled by Justin McCarthy for $5,000 for the Irish parliamentary fund from ex-Judge Thomas Moran, of Chicago, who presented the money in behalf of many American contributors.

China will demand compensation to the amount of $3,500,000 for the sinking of the Kow Shing by the Japanese. An eminent English authority on international laws says that the Japanese commander acted within his rights in sinking the Kow Shing, as the latter refused to surrender.

Recent victories of the Japanese over the Chinese has caused great excitement in Tokio. The Chinese have enlisted $5,000 Black Flags to strengthen the garrisons of the Canton river forts. Naval operations in the Orient are expected to be restricted because the season of the dreaded typhon is approaching.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

A Cooler Spell for the Week.—The Drought Continues Out West.

The weather bureau in its review of weather crop conditions for the week says: On the Pacific Coast, in the Plateau Region, West Gulf States and on the Atlantic Coast from Virginia northward, except in extreme Southwestern New England the week ending August 13 has been cooler then usual.

From the Upper Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain slope eastward to the South Atlantic Coast, including the Central Valleys and Lake Region, the week was warmer than usual.

While more than the usual amount of rain fell during the week over a considerable portion of the Southern States, and over limited areas in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, there has been less than the usual amount over much the greater portion of the country. Exceptionally heavy rains fell in some portions of Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and copious showers occurred over portions of Ohio, Indiana and on the Middle Atlantic Coast, but over extensive areas, including portions of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Western Tennessee, there was no appreciable rainfall during the week.

Drought has been relieved over the greater portion of Iowa and in portions of South Dakota, Southern Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, but continues in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey and in portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. Besides the damage effects of drought to crops in the States named planting for Fall seeding is being retarded.

Recent rains have benefitted corn in Minnesota and in portions of Ohio, but in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota the greater part of the crop has been permanently injured. Unfavorable reports are also received from Kansas where corn is being generally cut to save fodder. In the Southern States, however, except in Kentucky, where the crop is threatened in some localities, the corn crop is reported to be in excellent condition and an unusually heavy yield in that section is now practically assured.

Heavy local rains have caused injury to cotton in portions of the Carolinas and Florida and some injury has resulted from blight, rust and boll worms in Mississippi, but upon the whole the reports as to this crop continue favorable. Picking has begun in Florida and Alabama and continues in Central and Southern Texas.

SANTO'S EXECUTION.

It Occurred at Daylight Thursday Morning at Lyons, France.

The execution of Caserio Santo Geronimo, the assassin of President Carnot, took place at 4.55 o'clock A. M.

M. Raux, the governor of the prison, awakened Santo at 4.30 o'clock, saying to him, "Courage, Santo, the hour has arrived."

The condemned man with a great effort raised himself, his face turned livid and his hands and limbs trembled convulsively, despite his efforts to appear careless at his fate.

This trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff with cold and fright that his clothes were put on him with the utmost difficulty.

At 4.50 A. M. Santo was led out of his cell by the guards. He trembled as he emerged from the prison and had to be assisted to the scaffold. His face was deadly pale. As he was being fastened down he cried, "Vive L'Anarchie" His death was instantaneous. There was no unusual sensation.

The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly notwithstanding the efforts of the officials to keep it secret A heavy fall of rain prevented the gathering of a great crowd around the prison, but all the wine shops and restaurants in the vicinity were crowded all the evening with people who proposed to witness the execution. At midnight, however, these people were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as the tavern-keepers had strict orders to close their doors at that hour.

The streets leading to the prison were then occupied by troops. At 1 o'clock all the houses on the streets were closed, and no person was allowed to enter them unless he could prove that it was his own place of residence.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

A serious explosion of gas occurred in the No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke by which two men were fatally injured. They are Elias B. Williams, a miner, and his laborer, John B. Piglek. No definite cause can be given for the accident, but Williams said he had been at the foot of the gangway, where Piglek was working, a few minutes before the explosion occurred, and had gone on up the slope. He was returning when the explosion occurred and he was swept from his feet and wrapped in a sheet of flame. Piglek was horribly burned about the head and neck and his face is unrecognizable. Williams is badly burned all over. Neither can recover.

The Window Glass Manufacturers and Workers met in Pittsburg and the former declare a reduction of 30 per cent. is necessary to enable them to compete with foreign factories under the new tariff.

John Eisminger, under sentence of death for killing Samuel McCoy, escaped from the Greene county jail.

Republican conferees of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District nominated W. C. Arnold, of DuBois, Clearfield county, on the thirtieth ballot.

No water could be found in Lancaster to quench a fire, and the flames destroyed a house before they could be conquered.

Ex-Congressman C. A. Brumm was nominated for Congress by the Schuylkill County Convention at Pottsville.

Controller Severn, of Schuylkill County, filed an answer to quo warrento proceedings to oust him, and resents the Supreme Court's Decision.

A robber who has long eluded Georgetown police was caught by a 18-year-old girl after a desperate struggle.

Prominent West Pennsylvanians started a new party movement for smaller Congressional representation.

Tilghman Arndt had an epileptic fit, fell into a spring and was drowned near Easton.

The day in Gettysburg Camp was spent in inspection and reviews despite bad weather, and closed with dress parades in the evening.

William Basik and Annie Tomask, two young people of Nanticoke, have been in love for some time, but the father of the girl was so opposed to their match that they had great trouble in meeting. A few days ago the father became ill and his physician told him he could not live. He at once sent for a priest, his daughter and young Baslik. The young people were then married and received his blessing. He died soon afterward.

Fine weather attracted thousands of visitors to Camp Crawford, at Gettysburg, where the remaining regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania passed in review before the inspecting officers.

Mrs. Koslick, of Freeckow, fatally stabbed her husband and fled to the mountains.

James Douglass, a labor agent, was killed on a Baltimore & Ohio train near Gastonville by one of a party of negroes he was taking to the mines of the Pittsburg & Chicago Gas Coal Company.

J. J. Coyle, of Mahony City, was nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Thirtieth District.

Columbia and Huntingdon County Democrats held conventions and nominated county tickets.

Many thousand people watched the maneuvers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Camp Crawford, Gettysburg, including the Governor of Delaware and high military officials of New York State.

At a conference between flint glass manufacturers and workers held at Pittsburg, the wage scale for the ensuing year was settled.

Democratic State Chairman Stranahan has called a meeting at Harrisburg of the State Committee on August 22.

The Seven County Veterans' Association held a big reunion at Fairview Park, near Carbondale.

The coal miners of Mercer County have at last agreed to work for 60 cents a ton, the price offered by the operators.

The Select Castle, A. O. R. M. C., of Pennsylvania, elected Rulp B. Clare, of Philadelphia, select commander.

Secretary Edge, at Harrisburg, warned all fertilizer agents that they are liable to be fined if brands handled by them are not licensed.

Frank B. Shipley, principal of the Lancaster Duke Street Grammar School, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his home in Lancaster by George Simmons, aged 64 years, who then tried to kill his wife. Simmons is in jail.

Lutherans of Mechanicsburg had a harvest home celebration and listened to an appropriate sermon by Rev. Mr. Fegley.

Edward Smith, a farmer of Jacksonville, four miles from Pottstown, was attacked by two strange men in a lonely portion of a public road near Ringing Hill. The highwaymen attempted to rifle his pockets, but the farmer succeeded in drawing his pocket knife, and by vigorous slashing drove them off.

AMBUSHED BY INDIANS.

Fifteen Mexican Soldiers Slain While Pursuing Yaqui Depredators.

The force of soldiers that were sent against the Yaqui Indians are meeting with defeat in all of the attacks that have ever been made, and the Indians are emboldened over their successes over the troops and are committing depredations upon the unprotected ranchmen with greater frequency than ever.

A courier has just arrived bringing news of an encounter between a detachment of soldiers and a band of Indians near the village of Chiltepines, which resulted in fifteen soldiers being killed and a large number wounded. The Indians lost about ten killed. Information as to the battle is very meager, but it is stated that the Indians ambushed the soldiers and after firing one volley into their ranks fled into the mountains. The Government will be asked to send reinforcements against the Yaquis.

When the Emperor of China stirs out of his palace, matting is hung over all the houses. If, for instance, he were to go from the postoffice to Central Park, supposing he ruled in New York, every house on Broadway would be covered with matting, so that not a soul might see him.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Laramie (Wyo.) lodge of the A. R. U. has declared the boycott of the Union Pacific off, and appointed a committee to intercede with Judge Riner on behalf of the strikers.

The Wheeling Iron and Steel Company's steel plant resumed after the usual summer shut down, employing 600 men. The Belaire Steel Plant just across the river, also resumed, employing about the same number.

Before the end of the present week all of the Altoona, (Pa.) mountain miners will be at work at 35 cents per ton, without any concessions or agreements. The operators who were paying 40 cents will hereafter only pay 35 cents.

The striking miners at Glen Campbell, Ind. have called the strike off and the men will return to work at the rates offered by the company. All the old men who did not take an active part in the strike will be given employment.

A special from Roslyn, Wash., says: "At a meeting of late miners and drivers of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, after a thorough consideration of the situation. It was decided by an almost unanimous vote to go to work."

Gen. McCook has withdrawn all troops from service along the line of the Southern Pacific road in Arizona. In view of the firing upon soldiers at Newcastle. It is not likely that the Colorado or New Mexico troops will be withdrawn soon.

Mahoning Valley iron mills are resuming after long periods of idleness. Coleman and Shields, of Miles, O., have been idle a year; the Girard (O.) Rolling Mill has been closed for six months; Brown & Bonnels, of Youngstown, O., has been off in part for a year. All are running in full now.

Pittsburg window-glass manufacturers, who returned from the Chicago Conference say that they will not insist upon a 40 per cent. reduction in the wage scale, they will expect the workmen to stand their share of any reduction in prices that may result from the operation of the proposed tariff bill.

The great Corliss engine in the Pullman shops was operated Thursday for the first time in three months. Two more departments were opened and about 250 men were at work. The strike leaders still hope for victory, and have sent telegrams to almost every labor organization in the country stating that the strike will be won if it can be continued awhile. The messages asked for money and stated that the strikers are starving.

Tommy Explains It.

Mr. Figg—What made you so late coming home from school?

Tommy—Teacher kep' me it.

"Why?"

"It was jist a—a misunderstanding."

"Well, what sort of misunderstanding?"

"W'y, I didn't understand my jography lesson."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	$ 3 85
High Grade Extra			3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54		57
CORN—No. 2 White	61		62
OATS—Southern & Penn.	49		4[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	46		47
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		18 00
Good to Prime	15 00		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 00		12 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	$ 95
No. 2	70		75
PEAS—Standards	1 30		1 90
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 4	@	$ 5
City Cows	3¾		4
Southern No. 2			4
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 40	@	$ 55
ONIONS	65		80
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$	@	$ 8
Clear ribsides			8½
Hams	12¾		14¼
Mess Pork, per bar			15 50
LARD—Crude			7
Best refined			8¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 22	@	$ 23
Under fine	19		20
Roll	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 10	@	$ 10¼
N. Y. flats	10¼		10½
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 11	@	$ 11½
North Carolina	10		11
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12½	@	$ 13
Ducks, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@	$ 2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 35	@	$ 4 50
Good to Fair	4 00		4 35
SHEEP	1 50		3 00
Hogs	5 25		5 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@	$ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58⅛		58¾
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	63⅛		63½
OATS—No. 2	34⅞		35⅜
BUTTER—State	12		18
EGGS—State	14		15
CHEESE—State	7		9

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56⅝		57
CORN—No. 3	54		54½
OATS—N. 2	37⅝		38
BUTTER—State	22½		23
EGGS—Penns. ft	14¼		5

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

They call it the old, old story, but to me
so sweetly new,
When I can linger, sweetheart, and hear
it told by you—
Its music soothes the troubling of the
heart that quicker beats,
When the gladness of that story your
dear voice soft repeats!

They call it the old, old story, but in all
this world to-day,
There is nothing that can lighten—that
can drive the gloom away
Like the throbs of pure contentment that
come when it is told—
Like the thrills of joy that tingle when
the buds of love unfold!

They call it the old, old story, filled with
memory's golden glow,
Reflecting back the brightness of a happy
long ago—
But eager the glad world listens to the
telling of it yet,
And, crowned with sweetheart's kisses,
joyful hears—to ne'er forget!

—[EDWARD N. WOOD, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE HONEST BURGLAR.

BY H. C. DODGE.

I am in the burgling business, and I maintain that it can be conducted as honestly as any other. Perhaps I am mistaken, but I certainly raised it to a much higher level than it was when first I selected that means of livelihood.

My motto, "Honesty is the Best Policy—See," is neatly engraved on all my professional tools and my title of "The Honest Burglar," will go on my tombstone in due time, and when my strictly honorable exploits can be safely mentioned with pride by my relatives and friends.

I always made a point of seeking a foeman worthy of my steal. Never do I enter a house no matter what inducements its contents may offer—which has not the very latest scientific burglar protections. Ordinary locks and bolts I positively refuse to attack and carelessly left open doors and windows I disdain to make use of. I leave those little tidbits for dishonest burglars who take not the professional pride that I find so high-toned and profitable and so encouraging to one's self-respect.

Now that I have introduced my honest self I'll tell a story.

A wealthy chap who had made his millions in a way I despise had erected a mansion with all the finest electrical burglar alarms known to date. Every door and window was doubly protected so the slightest touch after the wires were set would jangle numberless bells and turn on the lighted gas all over the house in a brilliant illumination. In addition to all that melodious display there were telltale steps on each staircase and tempting bits of silverware connected with wires to the main battery lept in plain sight by the safe in the dining-room.

All these imposing preparations, so expensive and troublesome for their owner gave to me a glorious delight, a looking forward to attacking them with a small boy's Fourth of July enthusiasm.

At last the battle night came, and with it Mr. William Mummer, my active partner in the business.

Mr. Mummer was highly respected in the profession. Like myself, he never stooped to conquer, and was equally noted for his gentlemanly ways and sturdy honesty.

Only once in his busy life was he ever taken in and done for, and I couldn't blame him a bit, either.

You see he was making a professional call on a rich bachelor, and while putting things away in the handsome room he was painfully surprised by the sudden arrival of his host with some gentleman friends. Not willing to seem intrusive, Mr. Mummer quietly slipped under the bed to await an opportunity for departing pleasantly.

From his snug retreat Mr. Mummer beheld six well-polished boots spread themselves comfortably on the Turkish rug, evidently in shape to stay awhile, despite William's anxiety to catch the train for home.

Soon the jolly gentlemen lighted cigars and commenced telling funny stories, ending each with a chorus of hearty laughter.

William, who understood the proper etiquette of not mixing in where he wasn't wanted, kept a becoming silence until a funnier story than usual was told, and then, after an agonizing struggle to choke his unfortunate mirth, he exploded with a tremendous "haw-haw-haw!" which frightened the gentlemen shamefully.

It is needless to say that Mr. Mummer had ample time afterward to enjoy the joke while taking a little vacation from business in the State Laundry.

But he soon recovered my respect for his sterling qualities by a trick he played when cornered in a fashionable boarding house one night.

While the landlady was ringing the big bell and the alarmed boarders were searching for him with guns, Mr. Mummer entered a deserted room and promptly went to bed with his boots on. There, with the blanket tucked tightly under his handsome chin, he lay yelling as loud as the loudest and grandly ordering the bold warriors with guns from his room when they rushed in to see if he was being murdered. 'Twas lucky his bed belonged to a terror-stricken maiden lady who had sought refuge elsewhere—otherwise Mr. Mummer might not have been so very smart, after all. But he got out of his scrape at daylight and took his swag, too, and consequently his fame was undiminished by that episode.

Now that I have introduced Mr. William Mummer, Esq., I will go on with my story.

'Twas a black midnight in a dreary November. The sky was clouded and a lively wind was banging shutters and moaning through the swaying branches as Bill and I quietly stole along the dismally dark and deserted country road.

With valises containing articles used in our trade, and smoking pipes with stoppers on to hide their glow, we silently made good time over the wet and soggy ground till old Fort Electricity, as we dubbed the object of our attack, loomed up before us.

We knew the place well, for both Bill and myself had managed to secure work there when the house was being remodeled. Through a side hedge and across a large lawn from tree to tree we cautiously advanced, pausing frequently to observe and listen.

Not a sound, save the uncanny shriek of a screech owl, and the blustering, chilly wind soughing among the evergreens and creaking the bare treetops, fell on our eager ears.

Thanks to the supposed superior protection of electricity, dogs were not on hand to interfere with our pleasure—though had there been we had a patent way of winning their friendship.

When we got close to the house we made a circuit around it, and finding everything safe and comfortable, we prepared for business. Instead of attempting a guarded door or window, or even cutting a hole through the clapboards into the parlor, as we might have done to avoid the wires, our plan was to enter through the unprotected roof. Taking from my bag an arrow, with a coil of fishing-line attached, I placed it in a bow (which had been my cane while traveling) and neatly shot the line above and over the house, so that it fell clear of windows or obstructions.

In a few minutes a signal tug on it told me that Bill had found the arrow on 'tother side of the house. Then I tied on a heavier line, light but strong enough to hang two ordinary men, and signaled Bill to haul away. Next I fastened on a well greased, high-power pulley block, on which was the flexible rope for our ascent, and gave the signal to haul away again and make fast.

Soon Bill did so and, joining me, we got ready to go aloft.

I went first, of course, being the senior partner in the concern and chief manager of my unpatented invention.

Comfortably sitting on a wooden cross-piece I pulled away on the endless rope attachment (one pound pull lifting four), and easily raised myself to where I could reach and mount upon the broad eaves of the shingled sloping roof.

In a jiffy Partner Bill performed the same circus act and was at my side.

Like two cats we quickly clambered, with the help of the cross line, to the scuttle, and then, with no trouble at all to such artists as we were, the bolt was forced and Fort Electricity was taken, with its garrison blissfully dreaming of the safety afforded by the latest burglar alarms.

Softly creeping down the scuttle ladder we gained the garret floor and there, by the cheery light of our dark lanterns, we donned our working suits consisting of long white nightgown and caps, and which, I am proud to say, I invented for occasions like the present.

Being an honest burglar, I never considered it square to needlessly startle a sleeping person. The ladies especially suffer from nervous shock and fright and either faint dead away or scream so loudly that it is annoying to say the least.

The men are apt to waxen out of humor or scared to death, and in both cases are generally beyond reach of argument.

But in our handsome ruffled nightgowns and caps we fearlessly glide in and out of bedrooms, make half-awake men turn over on their pillows so we can get their watches or pistols with no more than a sleepy grunt at being disturbed, and even get in bed beside them if there's danger of actual discovery.

You see our boldness and appearance naturally causes them to take us for members of the family and treat us accordingly.

This surely is much pleasanter than burning sulphur matches under their noses or blinding their eyes with the rays of a dark lantern, or giving them a pointed revolver bluff or a billy crack on a defenseless bald head. Put yourself in their places and I guess you'll fully agree with me.

Well, Bill and I, like two white-robed Santa Clauses, came downstairs and went straight to our work, Bill taking the rooms on one side of the dimly-lighted hall, and I the others.

Here let me say that snoring, which is usually offensive to the listener, becomes in our business a most melodious and soothing sound. Like Sancho Panza, I bless the man who invented sleep, and thrice bless the woman, perhaps, who invented the sweeter snore, though I never do it myself, not having time at night like other folks.

Breathing these blessings, I entered the main room, where the old general of the fort lay snoring for all he was worth.

First I tackled his trousers and got his well-stuffed wallet, then picked up a young jewelry store from the bureau, then fished for his watch under his pillow. But the old snorer lay on it hard so it wouldn't come. Shoving him gently by the shoulder I whispered "turn over."

Half opening his eyes, enough to see my white robe, he gave the usual grunt and obeyed. In a moment his interrupted snore became louder than before, and the ticker was mine.

To the next room I went and as easily helped myself.

The third room, which was the guest chamber, I visited with equal success, and then, not intending to upset the electrical arrangement on the first floor, I sneaked out in the hall to find Bill and skip out for good the way he had come.

A dimly-burning gaslight made the darkness visible, and shortly I saw Bill's noble ghostlike figure emerge from a room and, without looking in my direction, walk toward the far end of the hall.

In one instant I noiselessly reached him and, touching his arm, whispered: "Come, Bill; it's time to git!"

The form turned around—but it wasn't Bill. The fierce mother-in-law of the establishment stood before me, burning me with her eyes. Ere I could hide my surprised face and mode tly retreat—so she might do the same—she got onto my nightgown racket and like a tigress she grabbed my whiskers with both hands and shrieked "murder" and "thieves!" "robbers!" "help!" etc., till she made me tired. I never felt so queer in all my life.

At once yells and screams and howls of fear came from all over in a mad chorus; off went the burglar-alarm bells and the rattles and up flashed the gas till the whole lower part of the house was brilliant. Luckily I had captured the pillowed pistols, or they'd have gone off too.

At the instant a stalwart figure in white bounded out of another room and flew to my assistance. "Bill!" I gasped, "Quick! For your life! Pull her away!"

He gently but firmly embraced the old lady's waist and pulled while I tried to bite her worse than tiger's claws. "Tickle her, Bill!" I groaned, since the pull didn't work. That fetched her. She lost her grip—retaining, however, half my beard, and went for Bill. But he was too quick to be caught. Neatly dodging her terrible taions, he pushed her in a room, and before the terrified household dare show themselves we had escaped through the scuttle and were on the roof.

A slide down the rope and our safety was secured, but we had not a second to lose.

Hastily we tried to find our only means of flight. Like great lizards we crawled about in the darkness, but our efforts were vain. The rope was gone.

"What's up now, Bill?" I whispered.

"We are, Tom," he answered grimly, "we've been shadowed from outside and they've cut the rope. Nice trap for two old rats like we."

In spite of myself I shivered. "Well, what's to be done, Bill? No use praying for a balloon, is there?"

"Not much, pard," said William as cheerfully as he could, "and no use trying the front door. There ain't a lightning rod, either, to slide down on, and we can't reach the water leader. I wish I was a bird."

"Well, we'll both be birds—jailbirds—Bill, if we don't do something. Think quick."

Now guns were beginning to shoot from the windows and we heard answering shouts from without. Evidently the house was being surrounded.

"Tom," whispered Bill, "I've thought. We must jump."

"Up or down?" says I, not relishing the job.

"Down, of course," grinned brave William, "into the big evergreen tree by that chimney. Now, Tom—come on."

Bill skinned to the roof's edge like a monkey, I after him. When over he leaped into the blackness and I heard the branches break, but no sickening thud on the ground, as I feared. Giving him time to get out of my way, I followed, and also held on the bending boughs. In a trice both of us reached the grass, and before we could start to run a dozen excited men with pitchforks and guns were around us, the light from the windows showing us to advantage.

But luckily we had forgot to remove our nightgowns. "Quick now!" cried Bill, with wonderful presence of mind. "Save our folks in the house. The robbers are murdering them. They chased us out the windows. Smash in the front door and save their lives. Don't you hear them scream?"

Off rushed our captors and with axes they broke the door and entered to the rescue.

Bill and I dropping our robes de nuit, took the opposite direction, gained the road, and laughed all the way home.—[Detroit Free Press.

Fast Freight Run.

What is claimed to have been the fastest long-distance freight-run ever made in this country was made from Memphis to Kansas City by a special train loaded with bananas on June 13, the speed averaging 40.4 miles an hour for the 484 miles, and reaching a maximum of 64 miles an hour, which was kept up for six miles.—[Chicago Herald.

Air-Tight Corks.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine; they must be kept down with a wire screen. These corks have a perfectly smooth surface and may be introduced and drawn out easily, and seal perfectly.—[New York Advertiser.

London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground.

TEACHING A GIRL TO SWIM.

The Easiest and Quickest Way of Acquiring That Accomplishment.

If at the seaside many a girl who was never in the salt water before can quickly acquire this most graceful and servicable accomplishment by a very simple method.

A comfortable flannel bathing suit and a strong-armed brother or other companion who swims well are the chief equipments for this practical beginning.

Wade into the water until it is waist deep, and then ask your brother to put one arm under your body about the waist line and place his other hand under your chin. Then lift your feet off the bottom and lie in the water without moving.

Have never a bit of fear; you are well supported; your face is out of the water, and you will feel your body lifted up by it as though pushed from beneath.

THE STROKE.

Now with arms and legs stretched to their full length, make the first stroke. Draw your hands up to your chest, the finger tips nearly touching, the palms turned out. Then sweep your arms out in the half-circles through the water until they stretch out straight on either side from your body. Your legs meanwhile must also be drawn up until your toes almost touch, then stretched out quickly, the feet far apart.

When your hands are drawn up against your chest your knees must be simultaneously crooked to bring your feet together, and arms and legs propelled through the water at the same momeat.

Go through these movements for at least ten minutes every day in the water, having some one to hold you up, and resting for a bit every two or three minutes.

By perhaps the fifth morning you will be able to be in the water with only your chin in your brother's hand. You are feeling by this time how buoyant the salt water is, and you are beginning to trust it.

After that you will feel yourself moving along an inch or two, and any one's forefinger lightly pressing up will keep your head up at the level shown in the picture.

About the tenth morning you will be able to dispense with even a helping finger and will swim a few feet at a time.

After that the old rule of practice making perfect must be followed in order that you may learn to swim twenty yards at a stretch, which is a fine feat for one's first summer in the water.

To hasten your progress as a beginner try to remember and follow closely these simple rules, the violation of which greatly retards one's progress.

When in the water never open your mouth.

Breathe through your nose.

Never, when learning to swim, go in water over your waist in depth.

Never go with any but a person who knows how to swim, is kind and cautious, and who would not play pranks or practical jokes.

Never fail to go in every morning regularly.—[Boston Globe.

TREES AS HISTORIANS.

They Tell of the Dry and Wet Seasons of a Century Ago.

It has been found that the rings of growth visible in the trunks of trees have a far more interesting story to tell than has usually been supposed. Everybody knows that they indicate the number of years that the tree has lived; but J. Keuchler, of Texas, has recently made experiments and observations which seem to show that trees carry in their trunks a record of the weather conditions that have prevailed during the successive years of their growth.

Several trees, each more than 130 years old, were felled and the order and relative width of the rings of growth in their trunks were found to agree exactly.

This fact showed that all the trees had experienced the same stimulation in certain years and the same retardation in other years. Assuming that the most rrpid growth had occurred in wet years, and the least rapid in dry years, it was concluded that of the 134 years covered by the life of the trees 60 had been very wet, 6 extremely wet, 17 average as to the supply of moisture, 19 dry, 8 very dry and 6 extremely dry.

But when the records of rainfall, running back as far as 1840, were consulted, it was found that they did not all agree with the record of the trees. Still it could not be denied that the rings in the trunks told a true story of the weather influences which had affected the trees in successive years.

The conclusion was therefore reached that the record of the rings contained more than a mere index of the annual rainfall; that it showed what the character of the seasons had been as to sunshine, temperature, evaporation, regularity or irregularity of the supply of moisture, and the like; in short, that the trees contained, indelibly imprinted in their trunks, more than 100 years of nature's history, a history which we might competely decipher if we could but look upon the face of nature from a tree's point of view.—[New York Advertiser.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

With Glittering Success--A Chance to Miss It--That Destroyed the Charm, Etc., Etc.

WITH GLITTERING SUCCESS.

Popper (testily)—For Heaven's sake! What's that baby howling for so?

Mrs. Popper—I just spanked him to make him stop crying.—[Puck.

A CHANCE TO MISS IT.

Amy—It isn't always safe to judge by appearances.

Maud—No, dear; the fellow with a yachting cap may really own a boat.—[Town Topics.

THAT DESTROYED THE CHARM.

Haverly—Poor Mrs. Nagleigh has suffered a terrible blow. She has lost her hearing.

Austen—That doesn't make any difference to her. She hasn't lost her tongue.

Haverly—It makes all the difference in the world. She can't hear herself talk.

PRECAUTION.

She (whispering nervously)—Now, Dick, I—I hope you haven't lost the ring—you are so absentminded, dear!

He (confidently)—Eh? Oh, no; not upon this occasion. I locked it in the time lock safe at the bank, and aw—er—it's there yet!—[Judge.

RETROSPECTIVE.

He sat for a long time wrapped in thought.

"What is the matter?" asked his wife; "is there trouble on your mind?"

"Not exactly," he answered, mopping the perspiration from his brow, "not unless ye might look at it as a kind o' remorse."

"What was occupying your mind?"

"I was wondering whether I'm the same man that kicked about having to shovel snow last winter."—[Washington Star.

A SIMPLE PLAN.

She—How can B manage to live on such a small salary?

He—Very simply. He lives simply, dresses simply, and simply—doesn't pay.

MUTUALLY DECEIVED.

"Two souls with but a single thought
Two hearts which beat as one."
I wed for money—so did she—
And each of us had none.
—[Truth.

THE PROPER CHARGE.

Stillingfleet—What would you do with a tailor who never has your trousers done at the time he has contracted to deliver them?

Winebiddle—Sue him for breeches of promise.

A LITTLE SKEPTIC.

Little Boy—Did you ever see a comet?

Little Girl—No.

"Neither did I. I don't b'lieve there is comets.

"You ought to be ashamed to talk that way. You'll be saying you don't believe in ghosts next."—[Good News.

SEASONABLE.

He heard them kissing on the sly,
And peeped in through the door,
And then he cried in accents high,
"Say, sister, what's the score?"
—[Detroit Free Press.

FIRST STEP IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

"George," she said, as he entered the parlor.

"Yes."

"I am studying photography."

"How nice! And have you taken any pictures yet?" he asked as he sat down on a sofa.

"Oh, no! I have only gotten as far as high lights and——"

She got up and turned down the gas.

"Low light!"—[Syracuse Post.

PROVOKING.

Miss Prettyface—Have you noticed that horrid man across the way? So well dressed, too.

"No; has he been staring at us?"

"Mercy, no; he hasn't glanced this way once."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

YE SYMPATHETIC FRIEND.

George—Jack, old boy, I'm so glad I ran across you. Never needed your friendship more. I'm in love with the belle of the season, and I promised her a sail to-day, but I had a run of bad luck last night, and haven't a cent left.

Jack—Too bad.

"Yes. I don't care for myself, you know; but it's such a pity that a charming creature like that should be disappointed. You have a little money to spare, haven't you?"

"Oh, plenty. Make yourself easy, my dear boy. She shan't be disappointed. I'll take her myself."—[New York Weekly.

HIS DELICATE REPROOF.

"I don't care!" exclaimed the prehistoric woman, "if it is on crooked."

A shadow of pain flitted across the face of the prehistoric man.

"Dearest," he pleaded; "say not so. Thou knowest not—"

He gazed anxiously into her eyes.

"—but it may be the imprint of thy form that the archæologist will find upon the insensate rock."

With a new realization of the responsibilities of existence she turned again to her mirror.—[Puck.

FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

He—Well, I'll say good night.

She—Good morning.

THE PLACE TO FIND IT.

"America has no standing army, I believe," said the foreigner.

"It is clear you haven't spent much time in the street cars of this great country," replied the native.—[Truth.

FALLS OFF.

"Miss Streeter is learning to ride a bicycle."

"How is she succeeding?"

"Oh, she doesn't get on very well."—[Life.

TRUE LOVE.

Fond Mamma—So you really love him, my child?

Up-to-Date Daughter—Love him! Ah, mamma, love is an empty word to describe my feelings toward him. Have I not seen his bank book?

A PAIR OF THEM.

He parted his hair in the middle.
I wept for the things it implied—
Till I gazed at his wife and grew
cheerful,
For she parted her hair on the side.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

"You are the star of the evening, Miss Schmidt."

"Indeed! You are the first who has told me so."

"In that case, as the discoverer of a new star, I am entitled to give it my name. Will you accept it?"—[Fliegende Blaetter.

OUGHT TO BE ACCOMMODATED.

"Thompson says he would like to be buried with a brass band."

"So? I know the band, too, that I would like to see buried with him."—[Indianapolis Journal.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY.

Mrs. Hick—I ordered ten yards of dress goods here yesterday, to be sent; has it been cut?"

Floorwalker—No, indeed; the clerk said you hadn't been in yet to change your mind.—[New York World.

Hicks—It spoils a ball game for me to have to take my wife.

Dix—How so?

Hicks—When one of our men scores a home run she looks at me and says sweetly, "Now, isn't that too bad?"—[New York World.

OVERSTEPPED HIMSELF.

Palette—This picture places the milkmaid on the wrong side, and besides it isn't a cow at all, but a bull.

Jess—What of it; all I wanted of you was to guess whether it was a sunrise or a sunset.

HIS SORRY LOAD.

He placed his hand upon his heart.
"You cannot imagine," he protested, "what a terrible load I carry, and yet give no sign to the world."
She turned away her head.
"Believe me," she faltered, "the world knows."
A subtle something in the way she raised her handkerchief to her face impelled him to surreptitiously take another clove or two.—[Detroit Tribune.

SIMPLY AN EXCUSE.

Father—What reason have you for wishing to marry the girl.

Son—I love her.

Father—That's no reason; it's an excuse."—[Truth.

CALLED DOWN.

"I love you—I—a college boy!"
With rosy flush and dimple,
The sweet lips answered, "so it
seems—
A *fresh-man* pure and simple!"
—[Puck.

HOT.

The eye of a little Washington Miss was attracted by the sparkle of the dew at early morning.

"Mamma," she said "It's hotter'n I thought it was."

"What do you mean?"

"Look here. The grass is all perspiration."—[Washington Star.

Care of Children's Teeth.

Mr. R. D. Pedley, F. R. C. S., L. D. S., dental surgeon to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark, has presented to the London County Council a report on the results of his examination of 661 boys at the Industrial School, Feltham, Middlesex. He states that more than three-fourths of them had decayed teeth. In the case of children, who during the growth of the body, had not merely to maintain nutrition, it is surely, he says, a matter of urgency that all the organs of digestion should be kept in a state of functional integrity, and if, as seems to be the case, diseases of the digestive tract are increasing, it is evident that any departure from the normal dentition places the child and the future adult at a disadvantage. Instead of waiting until a child suffers pain, and thus directs attention to a decayed tooth, it is far better for both patient and operator that the earliest appearance of caries should be noted and the progress prevented by a regulated system of inspection and prompt treatment. Under such circumstances dental disease and the necessity for painful operations become reduced to a minimum, and at the same time the function of mastication is retained in accordance with what is now recognized as the most beneficial practice. Five hundred and thirty-eight boys have among them 1,744 unsound teeth, 741 of which are permanent teeth requiring filling. This points the way so clearly that he has no hesitation in recording his opinion that a qualified dental surgeon should be appointed to the school. He also suggests that a tooth brush and simple tooth powder should be provided for each boy, and that a tooth brush drill after the last meal of the day be instituted.